

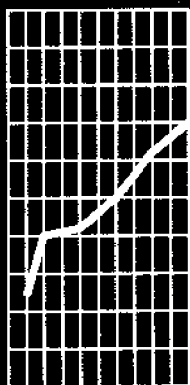


August 1997

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 4 AUG 1997

South Australian Economic Indicators

isa



ABS PUBLICATIONS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Cat. No.	Publication	Latest issue	Date of issue
GENERAL			
1202.4	Information Paper : Guidelines for the Development of Community Surveys <i>irr</i>		14 Nov. 1988
1301.4	South Australian Year Book <i>a</i> (\$35.00)	1997	18 Dec. 1997
1302.4	Pocket Year Book of South Australia <i>a</i> (\$8.50)	1995	1 May 1995
1304.4	Local Government Area Statistics <i>irr</i> (\$20.00)	1993	30 July 1993
1306.4	South Australia at a Glance <i>a</i>	1997	9 May 1997
1307.4	South Australian Economic Indicators <i>m</i> (\$19.50)	June 1997	1 July 1997
1352.4	Sales of Goods and Services by Businesses Involved in Water Related Activity in South Australia <i>irr</i> (\$13.00)	1994-95	7 Dec. 1995
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS			
2840.4	Adelaide, a Social Atlas <i>irr</i> (\$45.00)	Census 1991	31 Mar. 1992
2841.4	Aboriginal People in South Australia <i>irr</i> (\$15.00)	Census 1991	11 Feb. 1992
3201.4	Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Preliminary <i>a</i> (\$13.50)	30 June 1996	31 Jan. 1997
3202.4	Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	June 1986 to 1991	28 Oct. 1991
3204.4	Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas <i>a</i> (\$14.50)	30 June 1995	25 Mar. 1996
3311.4	Demography <i>a</i> (\$26.00)	1995	11 June 1995
SOCIAL STATISTICS			
4104.4	Aboriginal Births and Deaths, Review of Data Quality and Statistical Summary <i>irr</i> (\$9.50)	1988	16 Mar. 1990
4175.4	Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities <i>irr</i> (\$14.50)	Oct. 1995	21 Dec. 1995
4190.4	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey <i>irr</i> (\$17.00)	1994	17 Sept. 1994
4195.4	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People at a Glance <i>irr</i> (\$1.00)	1994	27 Sept. 1994
4402.4	Community and Volunteer Work <i>irr</i> (\$7.50)	Oct. 1988	4 Aug. 1988
4509.4	Crime and Safety <i>irr</i> (\$11.50)	Apr. 1995	31 Aug. 1995
PUBLIC FINANCE			
5502.4	Local Government Finance <i>a</i> (\$10.70)	1991-92	21 May 1992
5503.4	State and Local Authorities Finance <i>a</i> (\$13.30)	1991-92	2 July 1992
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS			
6204.4	Womens Work <i>irr</i> (\$3.00)	July 1992	23 July 1992
6215.4	Women's Employment Patterns, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	Nov. 1992	17 Feb. 1993
6301.4	Work Related Injuries and Illnesses <i>irr</i> (\$13.50)	Oct. 1996	23 Dec. 1996
RURAL			
7111.4	Principal Agricultural Commodities, Preliminary <i>a</i> (\$13.50)	1995-96	11 Sept. 1996
7113.4	Agriculture <i>a</i> (\$23.00)	1995-96	25 July 1996
MANUFACTURING			
8221.4	Manufacturing Industry <i>a</i> (\$17.00)	1994-95	7 Apr. 1995
INTERNAL TRADE			
8623.4	Retailing in South Australia <i>irr</i> (\$15.00)	1991-92	21 Jan. 1993
8635.4	Tourist Accommodation <i>q</i> (\$15.50)	Mar. qtr 1996	13 June 1996
BUILDING			
8731.4	Building Approvals <i>m</i> (\$15.50)	May 1997	2 July 1997
8741.4	Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities <i>m</i> (\$13.00)	Sept. 1996	19 Mar. 1997
8752.4	Building Activity <i>q</i> (\$14.00)	Dec. qtr 1996	24 Apr. 1997
TRANSPORT			
9203.4	Drivers and Passengers : Travel to Work, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	Oct. 1993	14 Dec. 1993

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

August 1997

P.M. GARDNER
Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1307.4

© Commonwealth of Australia 1997

PREFACE

South Australian Economic Indicators is a monthly publication which contains the latest available data at the time of preparation for a range of statistical series that have been identified as indicators of economic activity in this State. In a number of cases the figures presented are preliminary and subject to revision in subsequent issues.

Written and graphic commentary have been included for many of the selected series and analysis has been augmented with the calculation of the percentage change from the previous reference period together with the presentation of comparative Australian data.

Time series information has been included to provide a historical perspective on many of the selected indicators. Future issues may be expanded to include further historical data in response to expressed user needs. This product is under continuous review and any suggestions for enhancement will be welcomed.

More detailed information on each series, including explanatory and technical notes, can be obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics publications or alternative data sources. To assist those seeking further information a source publication for each of the series has been documented in the statistical summary.

This issue includes a special article entitled *Earnings Statistics*. Future issues will contain further articles on statistical topics which concentrate on longer term trends or other issues pertinent to the South Australian economy.

If you have any inquiries concerning this publication please contact the editor, John Callinan, telephone (08) 8237 7307. All requests for statistical information should be directed to the ABS Information Service, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide SA 5001, telephone (08) 8237 7100.

P.M. GARDNER
Regional Director

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Adelaide
July 1997

CONTENTS

Page

Preface

iii

REVIEW

2

Overview
State accounts
International accounts
Consumption and investment
Production
Prices
Labour force and demography
Incomes
Financial markets
Forward outlook

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

20

State accounts
International accounts
Consumption and investment
Production
Prices
Labour force and demography
Incomes
Financial markets

FOCUS

Earnings Statistics

22

TIME SERIES

State accounts - current prices 32
State accounts - average 1989-90 prices 33
Merchandise exports by commodity group 34
Merchandise exports by country 34
Merchandise exports by industry of origin 35
Merchandise imports by commodity group 35
Turnover of retail establishments by industry 36
New motor vehicle registrations by type of vehicle 37
Actual private new capital expenditure by selected industry and type of asset 38
Tourist accommodation 39
Building approvals 40
Building commencements 41
Value of building work done during period 41
Production, livestock and selected commodities 42
Consumer price index, by group 44
Average retail prices of selected consumer items 45
Estimated resident population and components of population change 45
Labour force - numbers 46
Labour force - rates 47
Average weekly earnings of employees 48
Finance commitments 49

For more information

50

REVIEW

South Australian Overview

- Growth in GSP of 0.8% in the March 1997 quarter was the highest recorded since the December quarter 1995. The growth of 1.3% through the year to March quarter 1997 was the lowest for any State.
- May 1997 merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia were valued at \$362.6 million, a decrease of 12.3% on the previous month whilst the value of merchandise imports released from Customs control in South Australia decreased 17.3% to \$246.3 million.
- The growth rate of the trend estimate for the South Australian retail series has been steady at 0.3% in recent months.
- The trend for total new motor vehicle registrations fell by 0.5% in May 1997 after having increased in each of the past 7 months.
- The May 1997 trend estimate for total dwelling units approvals maintained its upward climb, increasing by 6.0% from the April estimate and was 34.4% higher than May 1996.
- The total value of building approved in May 1997 was \$127.1 million of which \$52.5 million was new residential building and \$64.7 million non-residential building.
- The Consumer Price Index (all groups) in Adelaide decreased by 0.6% between the March and June quarters 1997.
- The Price Index of Materials used in House Building recorded a fall of 0.1% in Adelaide for the month of May 1997 whilst the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building showed no movement.
- After increasing in the six months to May 1997, the trend estimate of employed persons in South Australia showed no movement in June 1997.
- The trend unemployment rate for South Australia remained at 9.7% in June 1997.
- In May 1997, employees who worked overtime in South Australia recorded an average of 6.8 overtime hours per week.
- There were 200 working days lost through industrial disputes in South Australia during April 1997.
- South Australia received 6,170 short term overseas visitor arrivals and there were 12,338 short term resident departures overseas in April 1997.
- In the 12 months to May 1997, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in South Australia increased by 1.2%.
- Total housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) decreased 3.4% to \$277.0 million in May 1997.

State Accounts

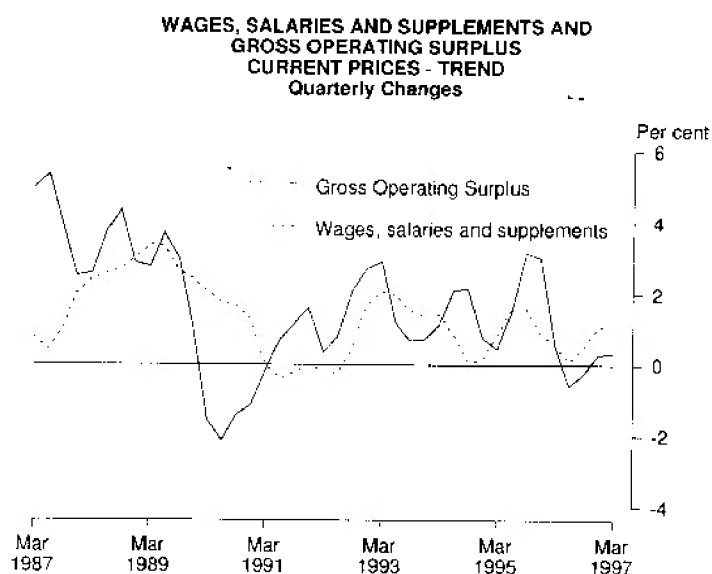
NOTE: Deficiencies in the data sources used to estimate gross operating surplus for recent quarters may at times lead to the current price estimates of gross state product GSP(I) being under or over stated for particular States. Consequently, the measured growth rate for constant price GSP(I) for those States will also be affected.

The constant price series for gross state product (GSP) have been labelled as 'experimental'. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, movements that can not be fully explained may be introduced into the constant price GSP(I) series through the use of this proxy deflator.

Trend Estimates (Current Prices)

Growth in GSP of 0.8% in the March quarter was the highest recorded since the December quarter 1995. Despite this increase, the growth of 1.3% through the year to March quarter 1997 was the lowest for any State.

Contributing to the March quarter growth was an increase of 1.1% in wages, salaries and supplements. The annual increase through to March quarter 1997 was 2.9% compared with the national increase of 6.6%.

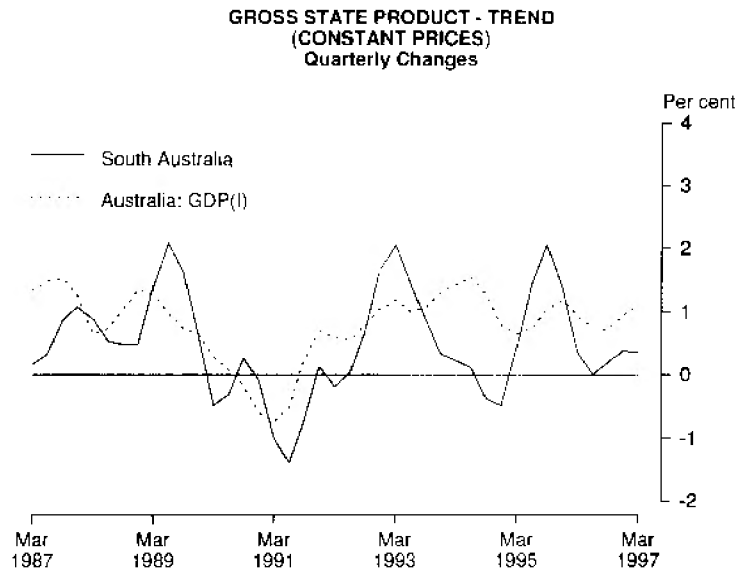


Gross operating surplus increased by 0.3% in the March quarter following similar weak growth in the December quarter 1996. A fall of 0.2% was recorded for the year to March quarter 1997.

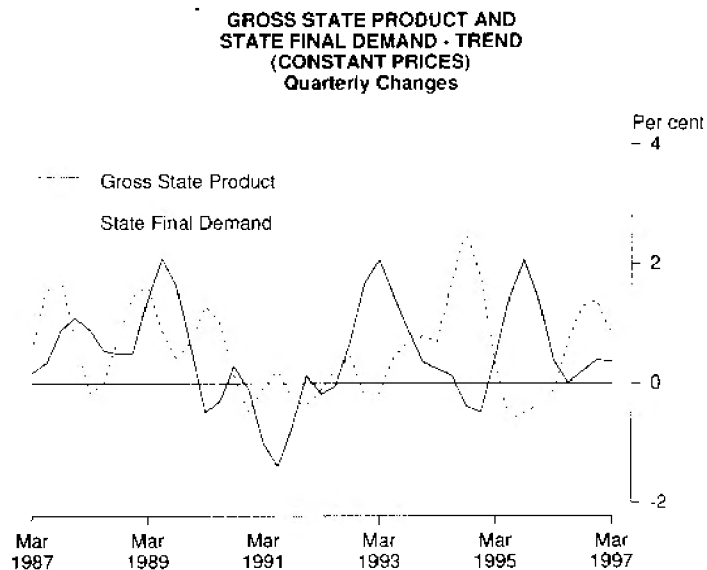
Indirect taxes less subsidies increased by 0.7% in the March quarter, the largest increase since March quarter 1996.

Trend Estimates (Constant Prices)

The experimental estimate of GSP at constant prices grew by 0.4% (1.1% nationally) in the March quarter and by 1.0% in the year to March 1997, considerably below the national average of 3.6%.



State final demand (SFD) increased by 0.8% in the March quarter and has, for the past four quarters, grown at a faster rate than GSP. Contributing to the growth in SFD was a 1.8% increase in private gross fixed capital expenditure which has shown the highest annual growth to March quarter 1997 (24.1%) of any State.



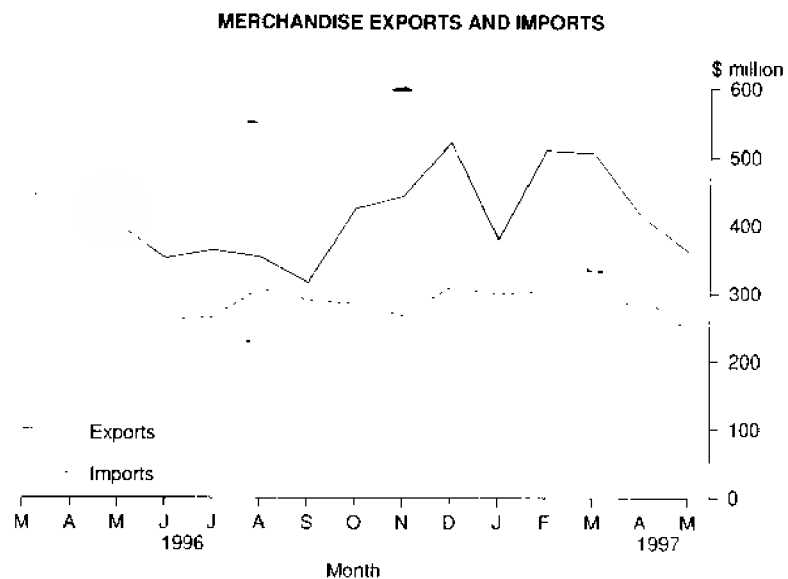
Private final consumption expenditure grew by 0.3% in the March quarter, the same rate as for the previous two quarters. The increase of 1.2% through the year to the March quarter 1997 was the second lowest of any State and approximately half the national average (2.3%).

International Accounts

Exports

May 1997 merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia were valued at \$362.6 million, a decrease of 12.3% on the previous month and a 9.5% decrease on May 1996. Most selected categories recorded decreases on the previous month with cereal and cereal preparations the major contributor decreasing by \$45.4 million. Petroleum and petroleum products fell by \$10.5 million whilst metal and metal manufactures was the only category to show any significant increase on the previous month, up \$15.6 million.

The major destinations of South Australian exports in May 1997 were the United States of America with \$48.6 million followed by Japan \$45.8 million. Of the selected countries and regions published the European Community was the only area to record an increase on the previous month, increasing from \$52.2 million to \$61.7 million.



Imports

The value of merchandise imports released from Customs control in South Australia for May 1997 were \$246.3 million, a 17.3% decrease on the previous month and a 7.5% decrease on May 1996. The commodity which contributed most to the decrease in the value of imports were road vehicles, parts and accessories falling from \$55.1 million to \$36.0 million. All other commodities showed decreases on the previous month except food, beverages and tobacco and chemicals up \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million respectively.

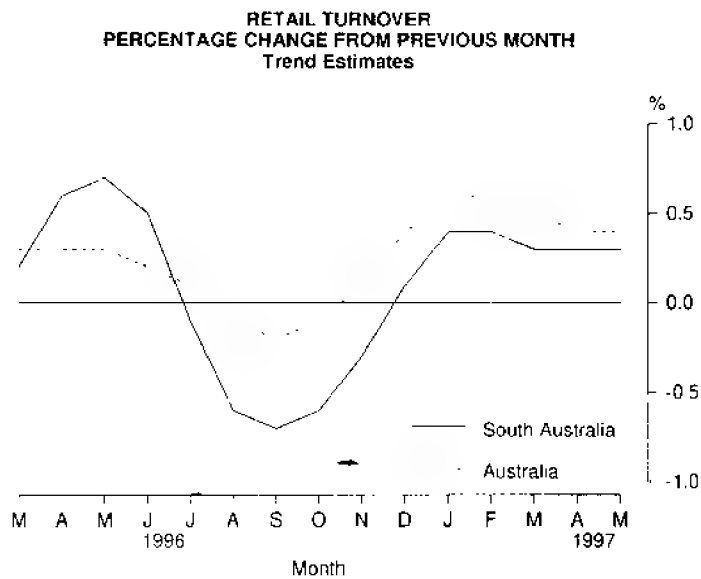
Consumption and Investment

Retail Turnover

The growth rate of the trend estimate for the South Australian retail series has been steady at 0.3% for the past three months. The Australian growth rate of the trend estimate has continued to ease in recent months with growth of 0.4% for both April and May 1997.

Over the three months to May 1997 the trend estimate has grown by \$7.5 million. The major contributors to this growth were other retailing (\$3.4 million), clothing and soft good retailing (\$3.2 million) and household good retailing (\$3.0 million) which was partly offset by decreases in recreational good retailing (\$1.7 million) and hospitality and services (\$1.3 million).

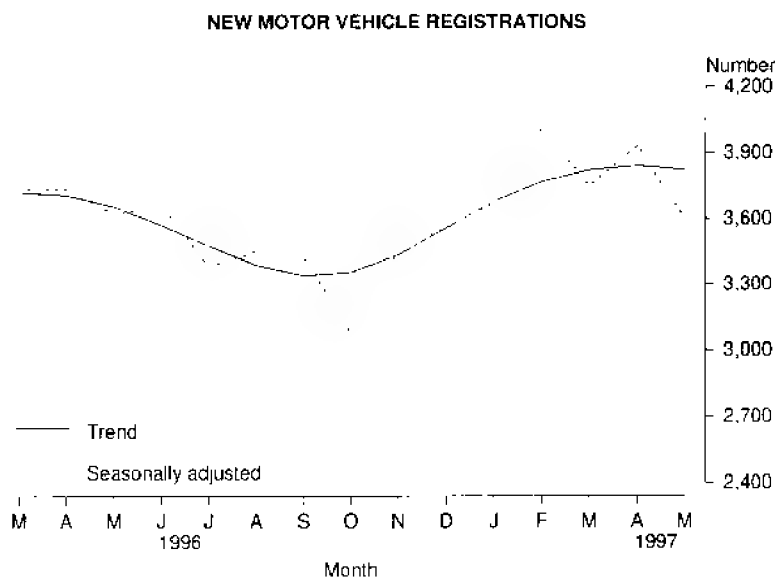
In original terms, South Australian retail turnover was \$774.9 million, an increase of 0.9% on May 1996. The corresponding Australian figure increased 3.6%. Chains and other large retailers increased 7.5% while small retailers fell by 0.7%.



New Motor Vehicle Registrations

The trend for total new motor vehicle registrations fell by 0.5% in May 1997 after having increased in each of the past 7 months. The Australian figure for the same month decreased 0.4%.

In original terms there were 3,640 new motor vehicles registered in May 1997, a decrease of 2.0% on April and 4.0% on May 1996. For new passenger vehicles, the leading makes registered in May 1997 were Holden (651 vehicles), Ford (647), Mitsubishi (456), Toyota (360) and Hyundai (199).

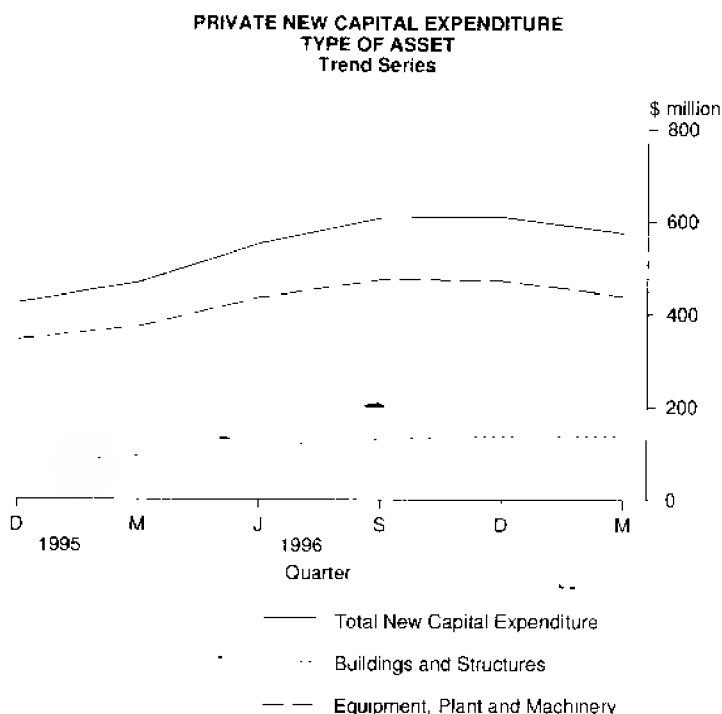


Private New Capital Expenditure

The trend estimate at current prices for private new capital expenditure in South Australia for the March quarter 1997 decreased by 5.7% from the previous quarter and increased 22.9% on March 1996. The March 1997 data reversed the upward trend evident since December 1995. The Australian figure fell by 0.2%.

Private new capital expenditure in original terms for the March quarter 1997 was \$496 million, a decrease of 24.8% from the December quarter 1996. Buildings and structures accounted for \$125 million, and equipment, plant and machinery \$371 million.

Information on expected capital expenditure data is contained in the Forward Outlook on pages 17 and 18.



Tourist Accommodation

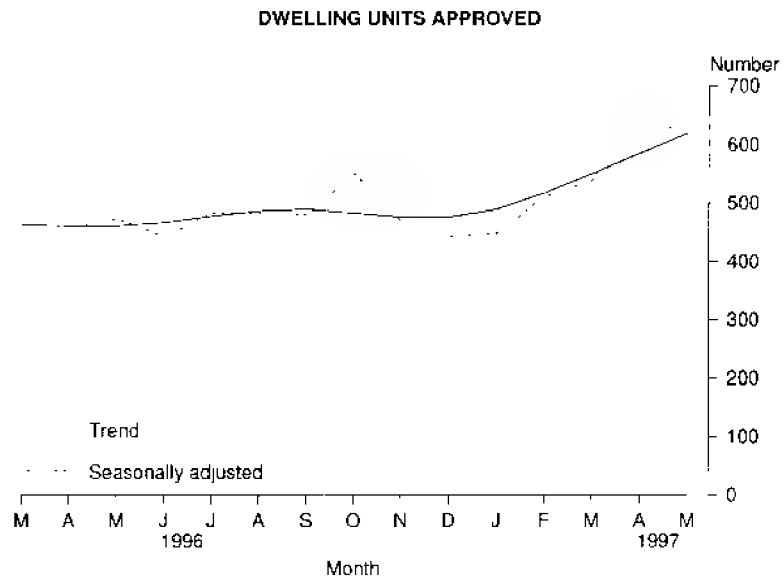
When the March quarter 1997 is compared with the March quarter 1996, caravan parks capacity increased by 0.3% from 24,388 to 24,471 powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins. The number of site nights occupied increased from 664,554 to 715,154 and the site occupancy rate increased from 30.0% to 32.5%. Accommodation takings rose by 10.9%, from \$8.5 million to \$9.4 million, with the average takings per site night occupied increasing slightly from \$12.80 to \$13.20.

Production

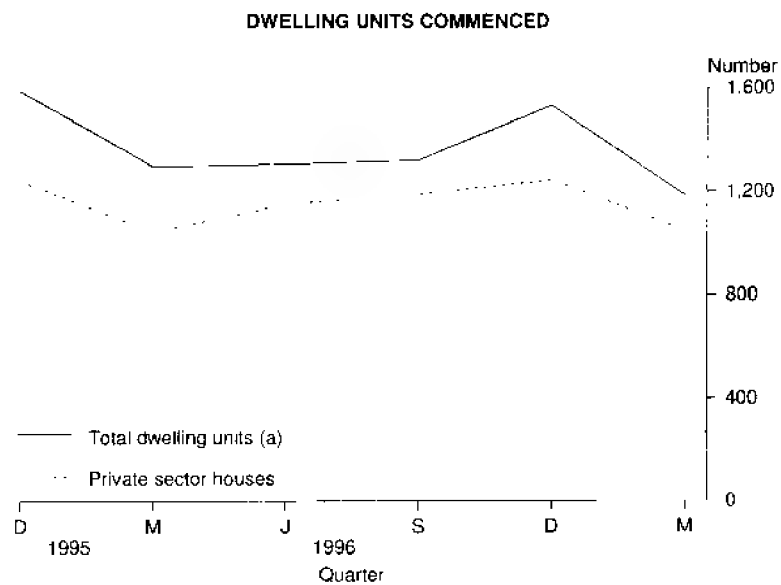
Dwelling Approvals

The May 1997 trend estimate for total dwelling unit approvals maintained its upward climb, increasing by 6.0% from the April estimate and was 34.4% higher than May 1996. In original terms, the number of dwelling unit approvals for May 1997 was 620 only eight fewer than the previous months high. Underpinning this growth of recent months has been the approvals in country areas, 253 in April 1997 and 204 in May 1997 of which 81 and 59 respectively were at Roxby Downs.

The Australian trend growth rate for the total number of dwelling units has been slowing since December 1996 and has now flattened. When compared with the May 1996 estimate, the current trend estimate is 15.9% higher. In original terms, South Australia accounted for 4.6% of the total dwelling units approved in Australia during May 1997.



Dwelling Commencements In South Australia, the number of new dwelling units commenced fell during the March quarter 1997 to 1,178, a decrease of 23.0% on the previous quarter. This compares with a fall of 7.3% nationally. When compared with the March quarter 1996 there was a decrease of 9.0% for South Australia while the national figure increased by 2.5%. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the number of dwelling unit commencements in South Australia was 4.0% compared with 4.8% last quarter.



(a) Includes conversions etc

Value of Building Approvals

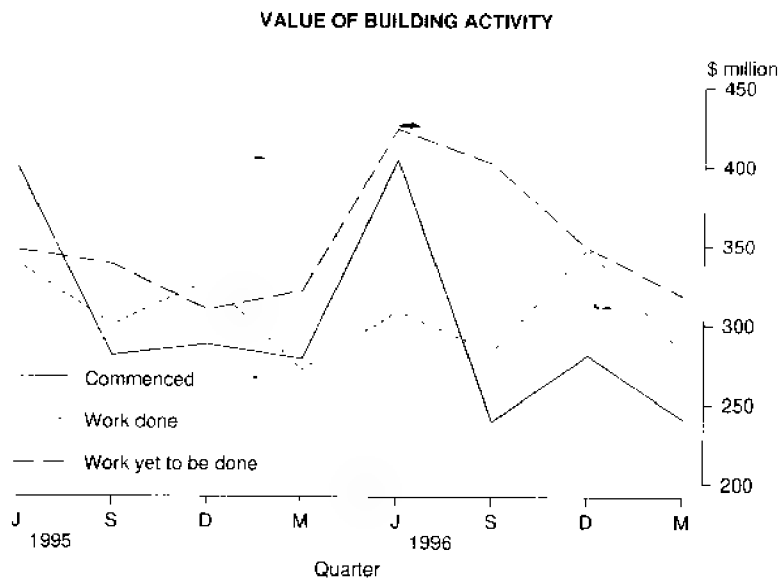
The total value of building approved in May 1997 was \$127.1 million of which \$52.5 million was new residential building and \$64.7 million non-residential building. The value of non-residential building increased by more than 50% (\$25.5 million) from last month as a result of one large private sector job in the health sector. Overall, the health (\$27.0 million) and other business premises (\$13.7 million) sectors contributed to over 60% of the value of non-residential building for May 1997 in South Australia.

Value of Total Building Activity

The total value of building work commenced in South Australia during the March quarter 1997 fell by 14.3% to \$240.7 million. This decrease can be attributed to the residential building sector which had fallen 25.7% to \$124.6 million from the previous quarters value of \$167.7 million.

The total value of building work done during the March quarter 1997 decreased by 18.9% to \$282.3 million with both the residential and non-residential building sectors recording falls of more than 13.0%. Nationally the value of work done also recorded a decrease, falling 9.2% to \$6,658.3 million.

For the March quarter 1997, the total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia was \$318.1 million, a decrease of 8.8% from the previous quarter while the corresponding national figure increased by 3.5%. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia was 3.2% for the March quarter 1997 down from the previous quarter of 3.6%.



Value of Engineering Construction

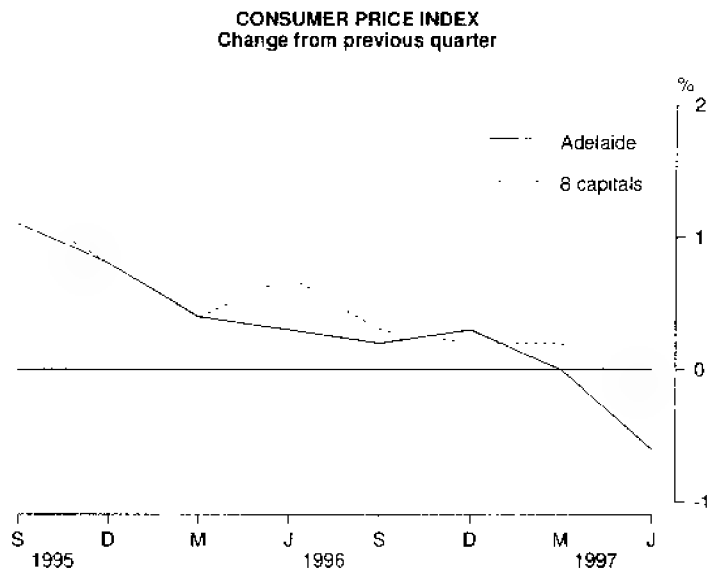
In March quarter 1997, the value of engineering construction work done in South Australia remained constant at \$187.6 million compared with a 14.1% fall nationally. South Australia had a 5.7% share of the national total of \$3,318.7 million. The value of work commenced during the quarter increased by 13.4% to \$240.4 million for South Australia while the corresponding national figure fell by 17.1% to \$3,114.7 million. The South Australian proportion of national commencements was 7.7% for the March quarter 1997.

Prices

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (all groups) in Adelaide decreased by 0.6% between the March and June quarters 1997. A fall in the index was last recorded in June quarter 1992. Contributing most to the overall decrease for the June quarter were falls in mortgage interest charges, motor vehicles and fuels.

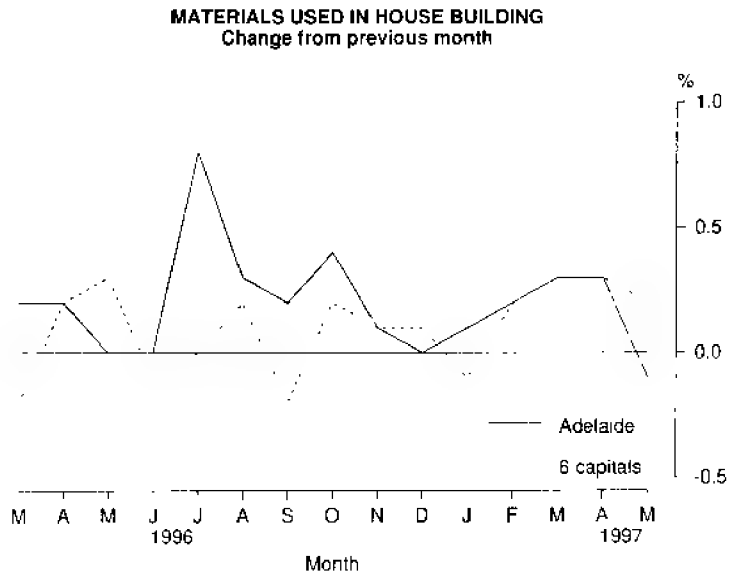
The annual movement in the Adelaide index was (-0.1%). Adelaide and Canberra were the only cities to report a fall, with the other capitals showing increases ranging from 0.3% to 0.6%. The comparative Australian data shows a 0.2% decrease for the June quarter 1997 and an annual increase of 0.3%.



House Building Materials

The Price Index of Materials used in House Building recorded a fall of 0.1% in Adelaide for the month of May 1997. This was mainly attributed to the decrease in prices of ready mixed concrete. A rise of 0.2% was recorded for the weighted average of the six State Capitals.

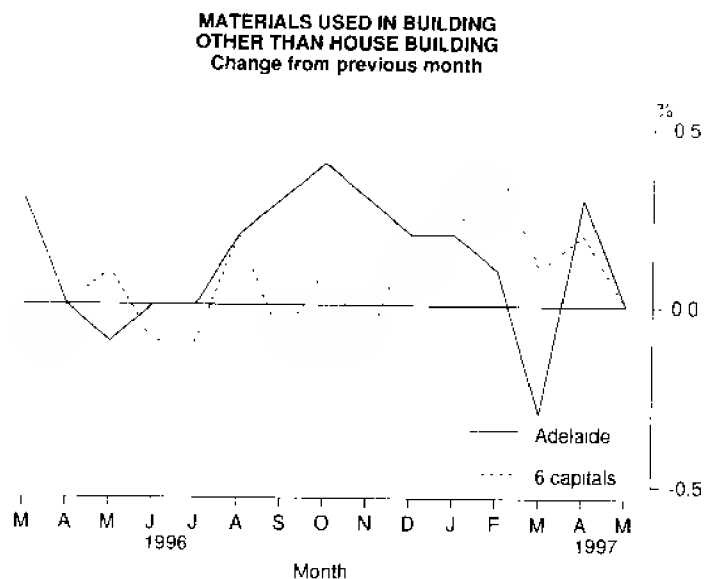
A rise of 2.6% was recorded for the 12 months to May 1997 in Adelaide, compared with an increase of 1.2% for the weighted average of the six State capitals.



Non-house Building Materials

Adelaide showed no movement in the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building for the month of May 1997. This was the same for the weighted average of the six State capitals.

For the 12 months to May 1997, Adelaide has recorded a rise of 1.6% in the Index, compared with a 0.9% rise for the weighted average of the six State capitals.



House Prices

During the March quarter 1997 the Price Index of Established Houses in Adelaide increased 2.4% and the Project Home Index increased 0.4%. The weighted average of the eight capital cities index, over the same period showed a 0.9% increase for established houses and a 0.1% increase for project houses.

Over the year to the March quarter 1997 the Established House Price Index for Adelaide rose 1.5% whilst the Project Home Price Index fell by 4.8%. Nationally, the indexes showed a 2.8% increase and a 0.3% decrease respectively.

Passenger Transport Costs

The passenger transport cost index measures changes in the costs of operating a public transport passenger bus service in Adelaide. Costs covered include labour costs, leasing charges, registration and insurance, repairs and maintenance, fuel and overheads. The index has been compiled on a quarterly basis from September 1995 with a base of 100.0 in 1993-94. The March quarter 1997 index was 108.0, up 0.2% from 107.8 in December 1996. The index showed a 2.3% increase in the 12 months to March 1997.

Labour Force and Demography

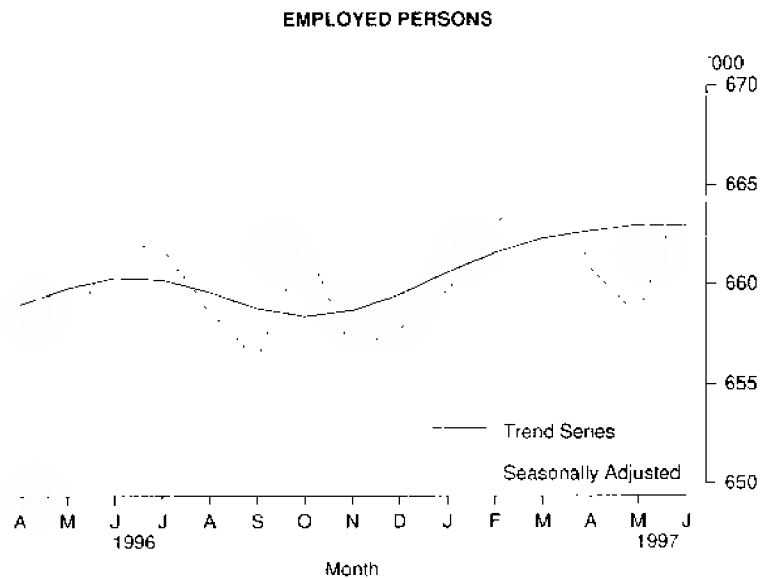
Population

At 31 December 1996 the estimated resident population of South Australia was 1,476,773. This was an increase (1,356) persons from the September quarter. The continuing low growth for South Australia is attributable to a net outflow in interstate migration of 1,427 persons which was partly offset by a net inflow of overseas migration of 1,003 persons. In the December quarter there was a natural increase of 1,780 persons.

Employment

After increasing in the six months to May 1997, the trend estimate of employed persons in South Australia settled at 663,000 in May and June 1997. This represents a 0.4% increase over the level of twelve months ago. The main contributing factor has been a 1.3% increase in part-time employment, up from an estimated 187,700 in June 1996 to 190,100 in June 1997.

Male employment in South Australia has increased by 0.9% in the twelve months to June 1997 while female employment has dropped marginally (by 0.2%).



Unemployment

The trend unemployment rate for South Australia has increased from 9.4% in June 1996 to 9.7% in June 1997. For the same period, the unemployment rate for males has risen from 10.0% to 10.6%. The corresponding increase for females was not as pronounced; the rate went from 8.5% in June 1996 to 8.7% in June 1997.

For Australia, the trend unemployment rate has risen from 8.6% in June 1996 to 8.7% in June 1997 and has been at this level for the past 6 months.



Overtime

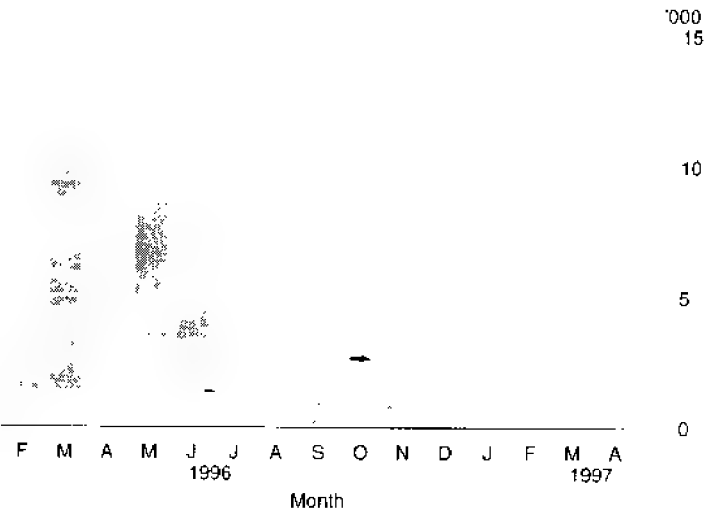
In original terms, the proportion of employees who worked overtime in South Australia in May 1997 was 15.9%. This was lower than the May 1996 estimate of 16.1%.

In May 1997, employees who worked overtime in South Australia recorded an average of 6.8 overtime hours per week. This was higher than the 6.6 overtime hours recorded a year earlier.

Industrial Disputes

There were 200 working days were lost through industrial disputes in South Australia during April 1997. Tasmania and the Northern Territory were the only other States or Territories to experience lower levels of disputation. The number of working days lost for the year ending April 1997 was 29,100, an increase of 7,600 over the preceding 12 months. For Australia, 34,300 working days were lost in April 1997, down from the 68,700 days in April 1996.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Working Days Lost



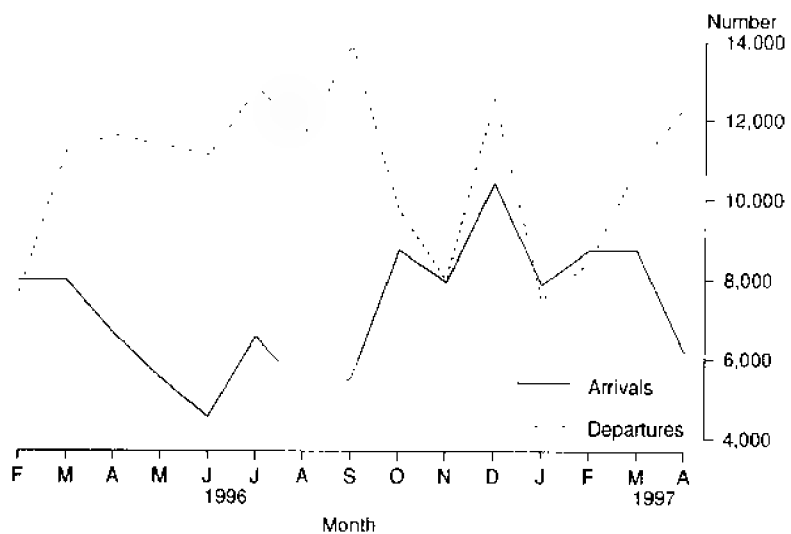
Short term Overseas Visitor Arrivals

South Australia received 6,170 short term overseas visitor arrivals during April 1997. This represents a 29.3% fall on March arrivals and was 6.9% lower than April 1996. Arrivals to Australia also fell, down 16.6% since March 1997 to 325,897. The South Australian share of the short term overseas visitor market in Australia decreased to 1.9% in April 1997.

Short term Resident Departures

There were 12,338 short term resident departures overseas from South Australia in April 1997. This has risen by 13.4% since March 1997 and 6.4% from April 1996. Australia recorded 212,694 resident departures in April 1997, a fall of 15.1% from March 1997, but a 2.6% increase compared with April 1996.

SHORT TERM OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



Incomes

Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult employees in South Australia increased by 1.0% during the three months to February 1997. Male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 1.1% in February 1997 whilst over the same period female full-time adults ordinary time earnings increased by 1.4%.

In the 12 months to February 1997 the trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adults increased by 3.5%. This compares with a 4.0% increase for full-time adult total earnings.

Note: Since it is an average of earnings across all employees, changes in average weekly earnings may occur through changes in employment as well as changes in pay levels.

Award Rates of Pay

In the 12 months to May 1997, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in South Australia increased by 1.2%. This was higher than the national increase of 0.9%.

For both full-time adult male and female employees in South Australia, the largest annual movement in the index occurred in the community services industry division, with increases of 1.7% and 3.4% respectively. In contrast, for the communication industry division, both sexes recorded a nil movement in the index.

Nationally, the transport and storage industry was conspicuous with gains of 2.0% for males and 3.5% for females.

Note: The ABS will not produce the award rates of pay index after the release of June 1997 data. This measure will soon be replaced by a wage costs index, due for release in May 1998 and covering the December 1997 quarter. Non-wage costs, for example fringe benefits tax and payroll tax, will be added in consecutive stages to produce a composite labour costs index. This indicator should be available in early 1999.

The decision to cease production of the award rates of pay index is based on various factors: the increased incidence of enterprise or workplace agreements; the gradual decline in union membership; and the growth in casual, temporary and fixed term contractual work. Award rates of pay can no longer effectively describe pay shifts for this multiplicity of working arrangements.

Financial Markets

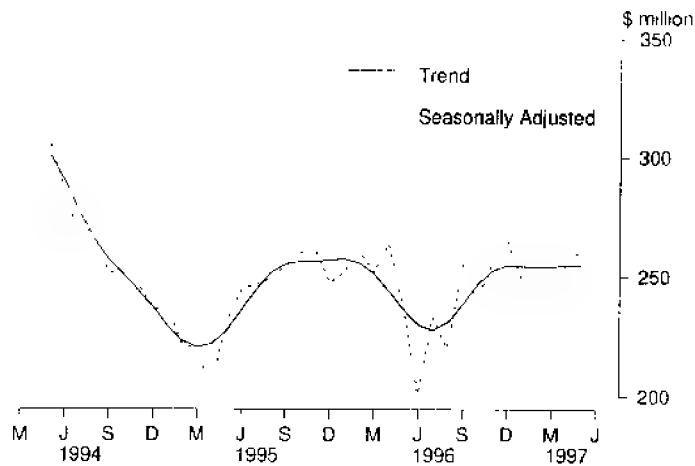
Housing Finance

The trend estimate for the value of commitments in May 1997 increased 8.0% in the past year but has remained flat for the last 6 months. Seasonally adjusted, the value of commitments in South Australia was \$261.6 million, up 2.7% on April.

Total housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) decreased 3.4% to \$277.0 million, 2.2% above the previous May. Nationally the decrease was 3.8% for the month, 10.2% up over the year.

Commitments for the purchase of established dwellings (the main category) were down 2.9% to \$162.1 million, 3.4% below the previous May. Construction of dwellings increased 28.9% to \$39.8 million, 5.9% of the national total and 50.8% above May 1996. This was the highest month for construction since November 1994. Commitments for newly erected dwellings were up 10.4% to \$9.4 million. Refinancing fell 20.6% to \$51.5 million, still marginally above May last year. Alterations and additions decreased 7.7% to \$14.3 million.

**SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS
TO INDIVIDUALS (ALL LENDERS)
(Excluding Alterations and Additions)
Monthly Total**



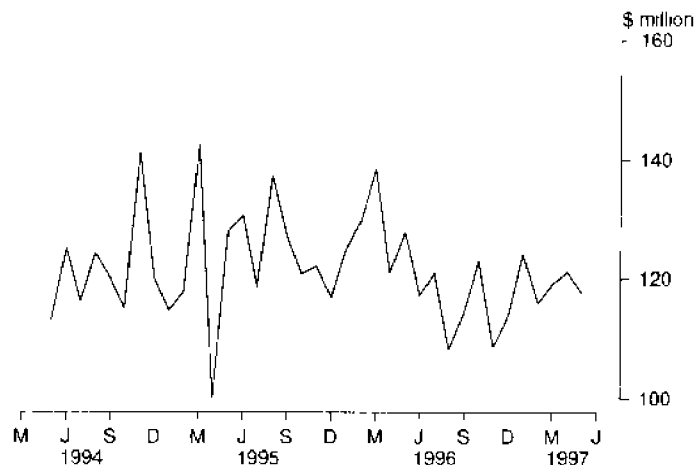
Personal Finance

Total commitments remained unchanged at \$251.1 million in May compared with a marginal fall in the national total during the month. The minor increase in revolving credit facilities was offset by the drop in fixed loan facilities.

Fixed loan commitments decreased 3.0% to \$117.5 million, 8.1% below May 1996. The largest decrease was for refinancing, down 21.0% to \$17.0 million, 41.0% lower than the previous May. Finance for used motor vehicles and station wagons (the largest category) decreased by 6.3%, 9.9% below May 1996. New motor vehicles and station wagons remained at \$15.4 million, 27.2% higher than the previous May and 7.0% of the national total. The largest rise was for debt consolidation up 26.0% to \$14.5 million, the highest month since September 1995.

Revolving credit facilities increased by 2.8%, with secured credit facilities up 1.9% to \$89.5 million and unsecured revolving credit facilities increasing 4.8% to \$44.1 million. (Note: There are difficulties at present in obtaining reliable State secured commitments under revolving credit facilities).

**PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS
FIXED LOAN COMMITMENTS
(ALL LENDERS)
Monthly Total**

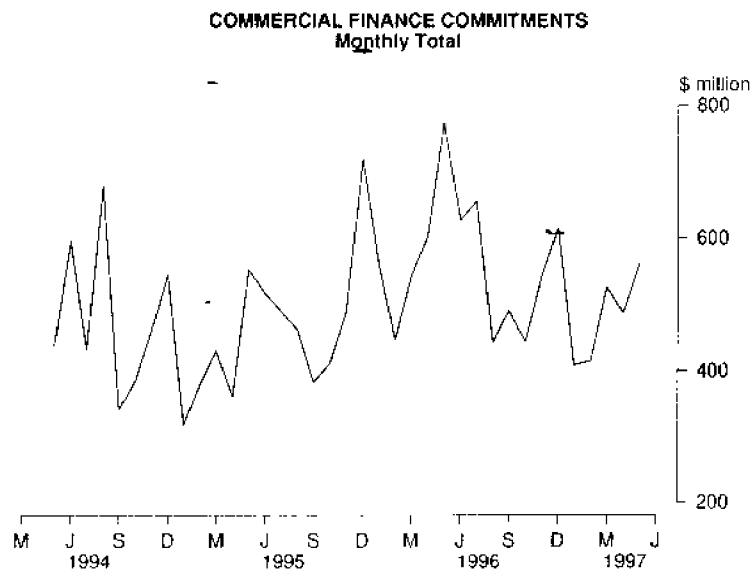


Commercial Finance

Total commercial finance commitments increased 15.1% to \$561.4 million but was 27.4% below May 1996. The South Australian proportion of the national total remained at 3.5%. All the past six months have been significantly below the corresponding months of the previous year.

Commitments under fixed loan facilities increased for the fifth consecutive month, rising in May by 11.7% to \$334.1million, 4.4% of the national total and 2.2% above the previous May. The increase came mainly from manufacturing which was nearly three times higher than April and the highest month since August 1991, reaching \$45.5 million to be 11.7% of the national total. The main fall was for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting down 20.4% to \$43.1 million following four consecutive months of significant increases.

Revolving credit facilities increased 20.6% to \$227.3 million, but was 49.1% below May 1996. The main increases were for mining, up \$18.0 million to \$25.1 million and property and business services which was up \$11.4 million to \$30.4 million, the highest since October 1993. Retail trade dropped by 41.1% to \$7.5 million, the lowest month for several years.



Lease Finance

The value of goods under new finance lease commitments decreased marginally with May down 4.2% to \$20.7 million, 16.3% below May 1996. This kept South Australia's new commitments at 3.2% of the national total. Nationally the decrease for the month was 3.1%, down 11.9% on the previous May.

Manufacturing equipment, agricultural machinery and equipment, and electronic data processing equipment, dropped back following substantial increases in the previous month. Commitments for office machines rose \$1.6 million to \$2.6 million which was over three times the previous May. New and used motor cars and station wagons not subject to depreciation increased with new up 27.8% to \$5.7 million, 8.9% above May 1996, and used were up 25.4% to \$3.1 million.

Forward Outlook

Composite Leading Indicator

The Composite Leading Indicator (CLI) is a single time series produced by aggregating eight individual economic indicators, and has been developed by the ABS as an experimental series to supplement existing forms of economic analysis and modelling.

The CLI summarises the early signals contained in a selection of economic indicators and is designed to assist the detection of turning points between successive expansions and slow downs of economic activity as measured by constant price GDP(A). It does not attempt to forecast the level of economic activity.

In the March quarter 1997 :

- the experimental CLI rose 0.11%, following rises of 0.23% and 0.22% in the September and December quarters respectively;
- the last turning point in the deviation from its long-term trend for average Gross Domestic Product GDP(A) was a peak in the March quarter 1996. The largest positive contribution came from the production expectations, while the largest negative contribution was from the (lagged) inverted real interest rate.

The quarterly data are released in more detail in the *Australian Economic Indicators* (1350.0). The CLI was the topic of the Focus article in the September 1993 edition of *South Australian Economic Indicators* (1307.4). A review of the performance of the CLI and its components was published in the July issue of 1350.0.

Australian Business Expectations

Surveys of business expectations have been available to decision makers for a number of years from several sources. These surveys provided *qualitative* indicators in the form of the net proportion of businesses expecting a rise or fall in future business conditions. Since the December quarter 1993, the ABS has been compiling a *quantitative* indicator of business expectations in the form of an expected weighted aggregate change in a range of economic variables. These data are available on a quarterly basis in *Australian Business Expectations* (Catalogue No. 5250.0).

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALIA SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES EXPECTED PERCENTAGE AGGREGATE CHANGE

Reference Period	Short term		Medium term	
	Expected aggregate change between		Expected aggregate change between	
	Mar. 1997 and June 1997	June 1997 and Sep. 1997	Mar. 1997 and Mar. 1998	Sep. 97 and Sep. 98
	%	%	%	%
South Australia	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.4
Australia	1.6	0.7	2.9	2.4

Short term

Businesses in South Australia expect no change in sales of goods and services in the September quarter 1997 compared with the June quarter while the Australian expectation was a 0.7% increase. Nationally, sales of goods and services are expected to increase in all industries except construction (-3.2%) and retail (-0.1%).

Medium term

Businesses in South Australia expect sales of goods and services in the June quarter 1998 to be 3.4% above June quarter 1997. The Australian expectation was for 2.4% growth. The South Australian expectation of 3.4% was the second largest of all States and Territories.

Expected New Capital Expenditure

State estimates of actual new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia are compiled each quarter. Details appear on pages 6, 20 and 38 of this publication.

Each December businesses in the survey are asked for details of their longer term expectations for capital expenditure by State enabling estimates to be made for periods 6 months and 18 months ahead of the reference period. The collection of expectations in the December quarter survey also allows the derivation of a composite estimate (6 months actual plus 6 months expectations) for that financial year.

The following table shows the forward estimates made with the December 1996 collection.

EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Selected industries and type of asset	6 months to June 1997	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	140	280	228
Manufacturing	642	1 051	702
Other	502	1 240	857
Total expenditure	1 284	2 571	1 787
Buildings etc.	302	596	511
Equipment etc.	982	1 975	1 276

Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between previous expectations and the expenditure that was actually incurred. The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicates how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at various times of reporting.

Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates.

The following table shows the average realisation ratios over the past 4 years for the composite estimate (6 months actual and 6 months expected) and the 12 month expectation from the December quarter surveys.

RATIOS OF ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET - 4 YEAR AVERAGES SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Selected industries and type of asset	Composite estimate	12 month expectation
Mining	0.88	1.18
Manufacturing	0.97	1.06
Other	0.98	1.58
Total expenditure	0.96	1.25
Buildings etc.	0.96	1.53
Equipment etc.	0.96	1.19



Statistical Consultancy

SURVEY DESIGN AND DATA ANALYSIS

- ☐ *Survey design*
- ☐ *Questionnaire development*
- ☐ *Sample design*
- ☐ *Data analysis*
- ☐ *Statistical modelling*
- ☐ *Tailored statistical training courses*

Statistical Service at its Best

Contact Gary Niedorfer on (08) 8237 7379

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia	Source index
			No.	% change from		No.	% change from			
				Previous period	Same period previous year		Previous period	Same period previous year		
State Accounts										
Gross domestic product (t)										
Current prices	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	8,650	-12.4	1.9	124,332	-8.7	4.3	7.0	1
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	7,700	0.4	1.0	112,956	1.1	3.6	6.8	1
Wages, salaries and supplements										
Current prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	4,477	1.1	2.9	64,444	1.4	6.6	6.9	1
Private final consumption expenditure										
Current prices	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	5,639	-7.8	2.8	75,903	-7.6	3.6	7.4	1
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	4,944	0.3	1.2	66,873	0.6	2.3	7.4	1
Private gross fixed capital expenditure										
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	1,142	1.8	24.1	20,771	2.1	10.6	5.5	1
International Accounts										
Exports (excluding re-exports)	\$m	May 97	362.6	-12.3	-9.5	7,286.5	15.4	12.4	5.0	2
Imports	\$m	May 97	246.3	-17.3	-7.5	6,456.2	-4.4	-3.4	3.8	2
Consumption and Investment										
Retail Turnover										
Current prices original	\$m	May 97	774.9	4.6	0.9	10,504.3	5.5	3.6	7.4	3
Current prices trend	\$m	May 97	772.1	0.3	0.2	10,507.5	0.4	2.8	7.3	3
1989-90 prices original	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	1,790.1	-16.1	-1.2	24,559.8	-14.5	0.1	7.3	3
New motor vehicle registrations										
Original	No.	May 97	3,640	-2.0	-4.0	58,605	2.6	1.3	6.2	4
Trend	No.	May 97	3,821	-0.5	4.5	57,040	-0.4	5.5	6.7	4
Private new capital expenditure										
Current prices original	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	496	-24.8	28.8	9,698	-15.3	11.7	5.1	6
Current prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	574	-5.7	22.9	10,649	-0.2	7.8	5.4	6
Private new capital expenditure	\$m	1995-96	1,804		-14.3	38,601	..	12.5	4.7	6
Takings, licensed hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	43.0	-0.5	2.6	923.4	-2.4	5.7	4.7	5
Production										
Dwelling unit approvals										
Original	No.	May 97	620	-1.3	22.8	13,438	8.3	10.7	4.6	7
Trend	No.	May 97	621	6.0	34.4	12,147	0.1	15.9	5.1	7
New dwelling units commenced	No.	Mar. qtr 97	1,178	-23.0	-9.0	29,540	-7.3	2.5	4.0	8a
Value of non-residential building approvals	\$m	May 97	64.7	65.1	-54.9	913.0	10.7	-18.5	7.1	7
Value of total building activity										
Commenced	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	240.7	-14.3	-13.5	6,474.4	-10.7	-1.4	3.7	8
Work done	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	282.3	-18.9	3.8	6,658.3	-9.2	11.5	4.2	8
Work yet to be done	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	318.1	-8.8	-1.1	9,915.7	3.5	8.7	3.2	8
Value of engineering construction work done	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	187.6	0.9	-3.9	3,318.7	-14.1	-2.9	5.7	9
Manufacturing production										
Electricity (SA and NT)	mill. kWh	Apr. 97	850	19.2	17.3	14,479	7.4	0.5	5.9	10
Cheese	tonnes	Apr. 97	2,255	18.0	3.7	20,552	-7.0	3.8	11.0	10
Red meat	tonnes	May 97	18,174	-7.2	10.2	257,697	2.4	6.9	7.1	11
Mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum)	\$m	Mar. qtr 97	7.2	-10.0	41.2	237.8	-18.4	8.6	3.0	12

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia	Source index
			No.	% change from		No.	% change from			
				Previous period	Same period previous year		Previous period	Same period previous year		
Prices										
CPI - All groups	1989-90=100	Jun. qtr 97	121.9	-0.6	-0.1	120.2	-0.2	0.3	..	13
Price index of materials used in house building	1989-90=100	May 97	121.4	-0.1	2.6	117.0	0.2	1.2	..	14
Price index of materials used in building other than houses	1989-90=100	May 97	114.7	0.0	1.6	113.8	0.0	0.9	..	15
Price index of established houses	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 97	109.3	2.4	1.5	115.3	0.9	2.8	.	16
Price index of project homes	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 97	107.7	0.4	-4.8	109.2	0.1	-0.3	..	16
Labour Force and Demography										
Population (resident at end qtr)	'000	Dec. qtr 96	1,476.8	0.1	0.4	18,426.9	0.3	1.3	8.0	17
Labour force										
Original	'000	Jun 97	734.9	0.8	1.3	9,168.9	-0.1	0.9	8.0	18
Trend	'000	Jun 97	734.5	0.1	0.8	9,188.9	-0.1	0.8	8.0	18
Employed persons										
Original	'000	Jun 97	666.7	1.1	0.5	8,418.1	0.3	0.8	7.9	18
Trend	'000	Jun 97	663.0	0.0	0.4	8,392.5	-0.1	0.7	7.9	18
Participation rate										
Original (a)	%	Jun 97	62.1	0.5	0.4	63.0	-0.1	-0.3	..	18
Trend (a)	%	Jun 97	62.1	0.1	0.2	63.1	-0.1	-0.4	..	18
Unemployment rate										
Original (a)	%	Jun 97	9.3	-0.3	0.8	8.2	-0.4	0.2	..	18
Trend (a)	%	Jun 97	9.7	0.0	0.3	8.7	0.0	0.1	..	18
Job vacancies	'000	May 97	3.0	-18.9	25.0	58.1	-7.2	8.4	5.2	19
Average weekly overtime per employee working overtime	hours	May 97	6.8	3.3	3.0	7.0	-0.6	-3.6	..	19
Industrial disputes	'000 working days lost	Apr. 97	0.2	..	-66.7	34.3	-27.2	-50.1	0.6	20
Short-term overseas visitors arrivals	No.	Apr. 97	6,170	-29.3	-6.9	325,897	-16.6	-2.2	1.9	21
Short-term resident departures	No.	Apr. 97	12,338	13.4	6.4	212,694	-15.1	2.6	5.8	21
Incomes										
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)										
Original	\$	Feb. 97	649.70	1.6	3.7	694.10	1.2	4.3	..	22
Trend	\$	Feb. 97	647.20	1.0	3.5	692.90	1.0	4.1	..	22
Award rates of pay index (full-time adults, weekly)	Jun.1985=100	May 97	150.6	0.0	1.2	147.9	0.1	0.9	..	23
Financial markets										
Secured housing finance	\$m	May 97	277.0	-3.4	2.2	4,818.8	-3.8	10.2	5.7	24
Finance commitments										
Personal	\$m	May 97	251.1	0.0	30.3	3,253.4	-0.7	9.1	7.7	25
Commercial	\$m	May 97	561.4	15.1	-27.4	16,097.3	14.9	24.9	3.5	25
Lease	\$m	May 97	20.7	-4.2	-16.3	653.4	-3.1	-11.9	3.2	25
Interest rates										
Banks new housing loans (a)	%	Jun 97	..	..	..	7.20	0.0	-2.6	..	26
Banks business loans (a)										
small, medium sized business	%	Jun 97	..	..	..	9.50	-0.3	-1.8	..	26
large business	%	Jun 97	..	..	..	9.00	-0.3	-1.8	..	26

(a) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

FOCUS

Earnings Statistics

This article was contributed by the Labour Statistics Analysis Unit, ABS Canberra

Introduction

Statistics on earnings, labour costs and income are in demand by economic analysts, applied researchers, policy makers, and employer and employee associations. Recognising that "the myriad of users and uses of statistics in this area can never be satisfied with a single all-encompassing statistical measure that would meet all needs for all purposes" (Parsons, 1986), the ABS publishes a number of measures of earnings, labour costs and income. However, the variety of measures available can sometimes give rise to misunderstanding and misapplication. The aim of this article is to explain the various measures and their uses, in particular those related to earnings and labour costs.

Earnings and Related Concepts - International Standards

There are four commonly used concepts relating to earnings: earnings, compensation of employees, labour costs and income. A brief description of these concepts follows.

Earnings is the narrowest concept among the four. It is defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO, 1973) as "remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done, together with remuneration for time not worked such as for annual vacation, other paid leave or holidays".

Compensation of employees is defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA, 1993) as "the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period" and has two main components: "(a) wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind; and (b) the value of the social contributions payable by the employers". This measure is much broader than earnings and includes items such as irregular bonuses, severance and termination payments, and employers' contributions to pensions and workplace injury insurance.

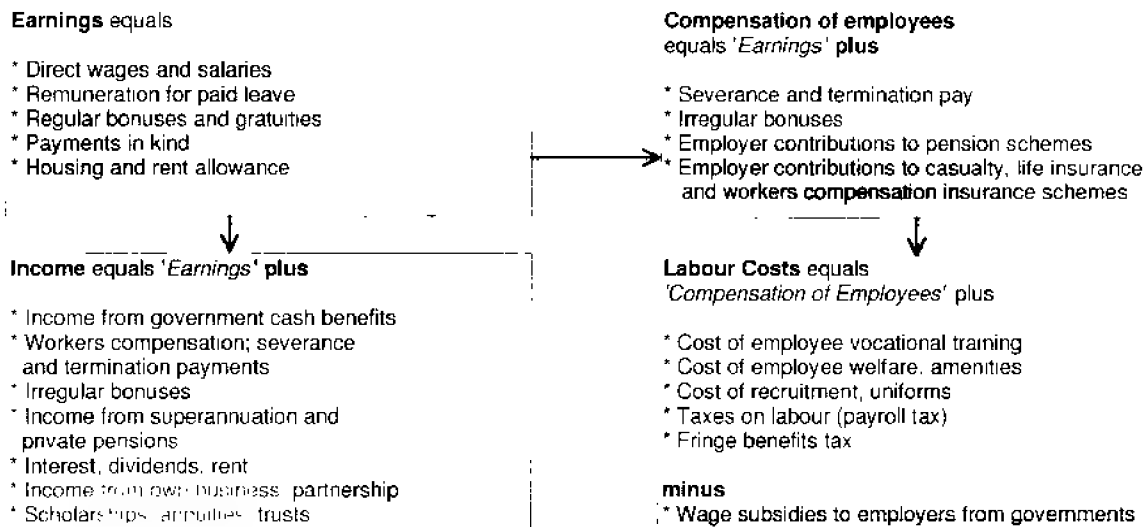
Labour costs comprises all costs incurred by the employer in the employment of labour. It is defined by the ILO (1966) as "remuneration for work performed, payments in respect of time paid for but not worked, bonuses and gratuities, cost of food, drink and other payments in kind, cost of workers' housing borne by employers, employers' social security expenditures, cost to the employer for vocational training, welfare services and miscellaneous items, such as transport of workers, work clothes and recruitment, together with taxes regarded as labour cost".

Income comprises earnings as well as receipts from other sources such as government cash benefits, workers' compensation, private pension/superannuation, interest, dividends, rents, net receipts from business, farm ownership or partnership, and other sources such as scholarships, alimony, trusts and annuities.

The relationship among these concepts is shown in Diagram 1.

ABS measures of earnings, compensation of employees, labour costs and income align closely with ILO definitions and the SNA 1993. However, some variations do exist due to the difficulty of translating concepts into practice and/or in collecting accurate data.

DIAGRAM 1
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARNINGS, COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES, LABOUR COSTS AND INCOME



ABS Measures of Earnings and Related Concepts

The major sources of data on earnings, compensation of employees and labour costs are briefly described below. Differences in the definitions of earnings and related concepts that apply in the various ABS employer and household surveys are shown in detail in Appendix 1. A description of the purpose, scope, reference period and survey method for each survey is given in Appendix 2.

Average Weekly Earnings

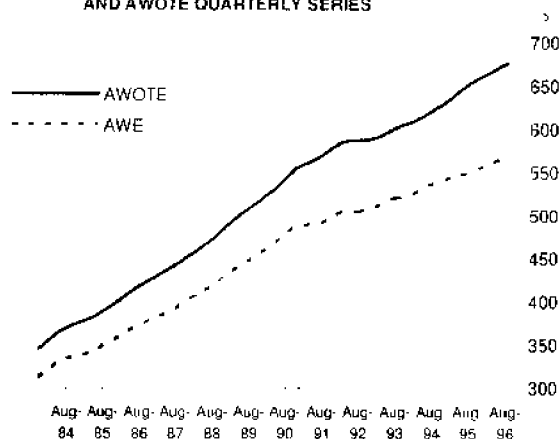
The major source of data on average weekly earnings is the quarterly Average Weekly Earnings Survey (AWES) which provides estimates of average weekly earnings per employee by State, industry, sector (private/public) and gender. In keeping with the concept of earnings as defined by the ILO, the AWES includes payments for time worked and payments for leave taken during a one week reference period in the middle of the calendar quarter, and it excludes irregular earnings unrelated to the reference period. However, in spite of the inclusion of payments in kind (i.e. fringe benefits) in the ILO definition, these are excluded from this survey because of the practical difficulty of obtaining reliable data on such items for a one week reference period.

The three main series compiled from the survey are average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults (AWOTE), average weekly total earnings for full-time adults and average weekly total earnings for all employees. Ordinary time earnings refers to gross earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. Total earnings is equal to ordinary time earnings plus gross overtime earnings. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing an estimate of weekly total earnings by an estimate of the number of employees (the latter is also collected in this survey).

The AWES is designed to provide a measure of quarterly levels and movements of average weekly earnings, but is not suitable for use as a price index of labour. Movements can be affected by shifts in the occupation and industry composition of the employee workforce and by changes in weekly hours worked by employees. Research indicates, however, that across broad industry and broad occupation groups, the composition of the labour force changes quite slowly. For the last decade, when analysing movements over less than a two year period, these compositional changes had negligible impact on the average earnings series, and even over the entire life of the series such effect was found to be relatively minor.

Use of the AWOTE measure will partially remove the impacts of changes in weekly hours worked. However, the AWOTE measure will have a tendency to inflate earnings movements in situations where premium pay for overtime, and benefits such as leave loading are 'rolled into' ordinary wages and salaries.

GRAPH 1
COMPARISON BETWEEN AWE
AND AWOTE QUARTERLY SERIES



Source: ABS 6302.0

As well as excluding overtime, AWOTE excludes part-time and junior employees and is generally considered a more stable earnings series than average weekly total earnings for all employees (AWE). Over recent years there has been an increasing proportion of part-time employees in the workforce. Graph 1 shows a gradual widening of the gap between AWE and AWOTE due to the increased proportion of part-time employees.

Average weekly earnings data are also available from the biennial Employee Earnings and Hours Survey (EEHS). This survey produces supplementary information to the quarterly AWES by providing detailed information about the distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours. Estimates are available by occupation in addition to industry, sector (private/public) and gender available from the AWES. Earnings data produced by this survey are comparable to data from the May AWES as they share a common reference date (May) and data definitions (see Appendix 2 for details).

An annual supplement to the August Labour Force Survey (LFS) obtains weekly earnings data which can be cross-classified by socio-demographic characteristics of the population. It differs from the AWES and EEHS in that it is a household survey and obtains information by interview, whereas the AWES and EEHS are employer based surveys obtaining information by mailed questionnaire. In addition, employer based surveys obtain information directly from payrolls while household surveys rely to some extent on the memory of the respondent.

Compensation of Employees

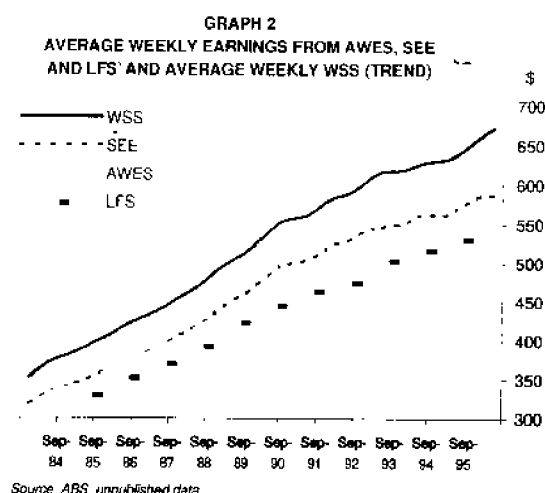
The Australian national accounts measure of Wages, Salaries and Supplements (WSS) corresponds to the SNA concept of compensation of employees. However, WSS in the Australian national accounts currently differs from the SNA 1993 in two important respects. First, WSS is currently calculated on a cash payable basis rather than on an accrual basis. Second, instead of including the total cost of employer contributions to workers' compensation insurance schemes, only those payments to employees arising from workers' compensation insurance claims are currently included. These will change with the implementation of SNA 1993 in late 1998.

The quarterly estimate of WSS is based primarily on the gross earnings figure obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE).

SEE obtains data on monthly employment and quarterly gross earnings of employees. It differs from the AWES in that it collects earnings data for all pay periods ending in a quarter whereas the AWES collects earnings and employment data related to a one week period in the middle of the quarter. In addition, the SEE definition of total earnings includes the following payments which are excluded from the AWES: pay in advance; retrospective payments; leave loadings; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and fees for directors or office holders. SEE provides detailed estimates of earnings and employment for Australia, States and Territories by industry and sector. A much larger sample size is used for SEE than for the AWES.

In calculating WSS, the gross earnings figure from SEE is adjusted upwards to account for non-farm wage and salary earners not covered by SEE for a variety of reasons, including undercoverage of the ABS Business Register from which samples are taken. The shortfall in the SEE estimate of wage and salary earners is estimated based on an independent estimate from the Labour Force Survey. In estimating the quarterly earnings of these 'unrecorded' wage and salary earners, it is assumed that they belong to the small business sector. For the current quarter, their earnings are estimated using 80 per cent of preliminary average earnings from SEE; for past quarters, final average earnings for small businesses (with less than 20 employees) from SEE is used. Other adjustments made to SEE gross earnings include: the addition of wages and salaries paid to non-residents employed overseas in Australian embassies and consulates, to non-resident employees of resident producers, and to defence services personnel; payments in kind; and employer payments for workers' compensation and superannuation.

Graph 2 provides a time series of average weekly WSS per employee and average weekly earnings from AWES, SEE and LFS. Quarterly trend data has been used from AWES, SEE and WSS while only annual data is available from LFS. As August is the reference period for LFS, the data for LFS was plotted for the September quarter. As the graph shows, AWES and SEE have been very similar until the late 1980s when the two series began to diverge. The main reason for this divergence is the increased value of severance, termination and redundancy payments.



Labour Costs

The major ABS source of data on labour costs is the five-yearly Survey of Major Labour Costs (MLC). The concepts and definitions of labour costs used by this survey correspond to the definition of compensation of employees described in the previous section minus wage subsidies to employers from governments plus payroll tax and fringe benefits tax. The following items which are included in the ILO definition are, however, excluded: payments to outside instructors or institutions for vocational training; payments to recruitment agencies; payments to other organisations for the provision of welfare services (food, recreational, medical, etc); depreciation on buildings and equipment used for training and for the provision of welfare services to employees.

Another ABS source of labour costs data is the annual Economic Activity Survey whose primary purpose is to provide key measures on the performance of Australian industry. The survey provides information on labour costs consisting of wages and salaries, expenses for employee entitlements, employers' contributions to superannuation, and workers' compensation premiums.

Development of a Labour Cost Index

Given the importance that movements in labour costs have on employment outcomes, its accurate measurement is critical for monitoring the performance of the economy. As mentioned earlier, average weekly earnings measures from the AWES are affected by compositional shifts in the workforce and by changes in hours worked, and hence are not suitable as price indexes of labour. AWES also excludes significant non-wage labour costs such as employer funded superannuation and payroll tax. The ABS is currently developing a new quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI). The LCI will be an integrated set of indexes covering both wage and non-wage costs, with initial development work focusing on the wage component.

The initial wage component of the LCI will allow 'pure' wage changes to be measured excluding compositional changes in the employee workforce. It will be a key indicator of wage trends for analytical purposes, providing a more appropriate measure of movements in the underlying price of labour than the currently used AWES. Compilation of the wage component of the LCI will be based on an hourly cost for a 'basket' of jobs comprising the index sample. The wage component of the LCI will be implemented in the December quarter 1997.

The full LCI will build on the wage component, adding a range of non-wage costs. In its final form, the LCI will measure movements in those employer costs associated with the compensation of employees measure described earlier, together with the costs of fringe benefits tax and payroll tax. The full LCI is expected to be implemented in the December quarter 1998.

Non-ABS Measures of Wages Growth

The introduction of enterprise bargaining has resulted in a new process of wage determination which is being monitored by government departments, trade unions and academic institutions. Measures of wages growth reported by two such sources are briefly described below.

Department of Industrial Relations' (DIR) Estimate of Enterprise Agreement Wage Increase

DIR publishes a quarterly report entitled Wage Trends in Enterprise Bargaining which provides estimates of wage increases for those federal wage agreements which paid quantifiable increases (DIR, 1996). The total percentage wage increase is calculated for each agreement by summing all its percentage wage increases. This is then annualised by dividing the total percentage wage increase by the duration of the agreement in months, and then multiplying by 12 (a 12 month duration period is assumed for those agreements with less than a year's duration). The Average Annualised Wage Increase (AAWI) per agreement is calculated by summing the annualised percentage wage increases for all agreements and dividing this sum by the number of agreements.

AAWI per employee is calculated by multiplying the annualised percentage wage increase for each agreement by the number of employees covered by that agreement, summing over all agreements, and dividing by the total number of employees. AAWI per employee is considered the preferable measure since the per agreement measure is an unweighted measure. AAWI is reported both for federal wage agreements formalised in a quarter, and for all current federal wage agreements.

A comparison between the annual percentage change of the AWE series and AAWI is sometimes made to illustrate the difference between the wage outcomes of employees under enterprise bargaining agreements and all employees.

This comparison is inappropriate and likely to mislead for several reasons. For example, AAWI generally excludes increases paid in the form of conditional performance pay, one-off bonuses, and profit sharing or share acquisition. Also, the coverage of AAWI is limited to federal agreements and in September 1996 represented only some 16 per cent of employees covered by the AWES. In addition, due to the process of averaging wage increases over the entire length of an agreement, the AAWI estimate includes some wage increases which have not yet been realised, whereas the AWE series only includes realised earnings.

Australian Centre for
Industrial Relations Research
and Training's (ACIRRT)
Estimate of Enterprise
Agreement Wage Increase

ACIRRT publishes an Agreements Database and Monitor Report which summarises information maintained by its database about wage increases in enterprise agreements from federal, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australian and South Australian jurisdictions (ACIRRT, 1996). Average annual wage increases are calculated both for enterprise agreements registered in a quarter, and for all current agreements contained in the database which paid quantifiable wage increases. As for the AAWI measure, the total percentage wage increase reported or estimated for each agreement is divided by the duration of the agreement in months. This figure is then multiplied by 12 to give an annualised percentage wage increase. Agreements which are officially effective only for a short period due to administrative delays in the registration process are excluded from such calculations.

An overall measure of average wage increase per agreement is calculated by summing the annualised percentage wage increases for all agreements and dividing this sum by the number of agreements. As complete information on the number of employees is unavailable, the employee coverage of this database is unknown. Hence measures of average wage increases derived from the database are only available on a per agreement basis, not per employee.

Conclusion

The measures of earnings discussed in this article differ in terms of frequency of collection, scope and extent of disaggregations available. While the Average Weekly Earnings Survey is intended to provide a reliable quarterly estimate of average weekly earnings at a more aggregated level, the Employee Earnings and Hours Survey is intended to supplement that information by providing further details about earnings distributions, and information on occupational earnings.

The advantage of the Survey of Employment and Earnings based measure is that it produces estimates of total quarterly gross earnings by industry and sector. Wages, Salaries and Supplements is a broader measure corresponding to the concept of 'compensation of employees' which includes employer funded superannuation and workers' compensation as well as earnings.

The Labour Cost Index will provide a consistent measure of movements in hourly labour costs controlling for changes in the occupational distribution of the workforce.

The main advantage of average weekly earnings from the Labour Force Survey lies in its ability to produce information on the distribution of weekly earnings by a range of demographic characteristics such as age, marital status, family status, birthplace and other social characteristics of employees which cannot be obtained from employer based surveys such as the Average Weekly Earnings Survey and the Employee Earnings and Hours Survey.

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, National Income, Expenditure and Product: Australian National Accounts, various issues, (Catalogue No. 5206.0).
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Employed Wage and Salary Earners, various issues. (Catalogue No. 6248.0).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)*, Australia, various issues, (Catalogue No. 6310.0).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia*, various issues, (Catalogue No. 6302.0).

ACIRRT(1996). Australian Centre for Industrial Relations Research and Training, *Agreement Database and Monitor Report*, No. 8, March 1996.

DIR(1996). Department of Industrial Relations, *Wage Trends in Enterprise Bargaining: September Quarter 1996*.

ILO(1966). International Labour Organisation, *Eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO, Geneva.

ILO(1973). International Labour Organisation, *Resolution of the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO, Geneva.

Parsons, F. (1986). *Statistics on Wages, Earnings, Income and Labour Costs: A Guide to Their Concepts, Measurements and Usage*, ABS Occasional Paper No. 1986/1, June.

SNA(1993). *System of National Accounts 1993*, prepared under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariate Working Group on National Accounts.

Appendix 1: Comparison of earnings and related concepts

Component	Collection									
	AWES	SEE	EFHS	EAS	WSS	LFSS	MLC	WCI/LCI		
Earnings:										
Remuneration for time worked (including ordinary time and overtime)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Remuneration for time not worked eg leave and public holidays	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Retrospective pay and pay in advance	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-		
Leave loading	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-/+ ²		
Fees for directors	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-		
Bonuses, gratuities and profit sharing received regularly	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Bonuses, gratuities and profit sharing received irregularly	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+		
Commissions if a retainer wage/salary is paid	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Workers compensation payments paid through the payroll	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Payments in kind (fringe benefits)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-/+ ²		
Taxable allowances	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Compensation of Employees:										
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-/+ ²		
Employer contributions to superannuation and pension schemes	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-/+		
Employer contributions to workers compensation costs, casualty and life insurance schemes	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-/+ ²		
Labour Costs:										
Employer costs for vocational training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Employer costs for welfare, medical services and staff amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other employer costs eg recruitment, uniforms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Payroll tax, fringe benefits tax	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-/+ ²		

¹ MLC excludes wage subsidies to employers from governments

² Excluded from WCI, but included in LCI

Appendix 2: Earnings measures produced by the ABS

ABS Collection	Purpose	Frequency	Reference Period	Coverage	Definition of 'Earnings'	Survey Method
Average Weekly Earnings (AWES) (6302.0)	To provide a reliable quarterly estimate of average weekly earnings by state, industry and sex of employees.	Quarterly	One week's portion of the last pay period ending on or before the 3rd Friday of the middle month of each quarter	All wage and salary earners (permanent or temporary, casual, managerial and executive) who received pay for the reference period. ¹	Regular gross weekly earnings of all employees before taxation and other deductions.	A stratified random sample of 5000 employers is selected from the ABS Business Register The collection method is a mail questionnaire.
Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) (6248.0)	To estimate the number of employees and their earnings primarily for use in estimating the income measure of GDP for the quarterly national accounts.	Quarterly	For number of employees: the last pay period ending on or before the 3rd Friday of each month within the reference quarter, for gross earnings: all pay periods for which the end of the pay period falls within the quarter.	As for AWES except that employees of government enterprises in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry are included	As for AWES except that pay in advance, backpay, severance, termination and redundancy payments, fees for directors and irregular bonuses are included	As for AWES except that the sample size is about 10 000.
Employee Earnings and Hours (EELS) (6306.0)	To provide information about the distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours.	Biennial in May, last conducted in May 1996.	One week's portion of the last pay period ending on or before the 3rd Friday in May.	As for AWES	As for AWES	About 9 000 employers are selected from the ABS Business Register using stratified random sampling. The selected employers provide data for a sub-sample of their employees. The resulting sample size is approximately 72 000 employees. The collection method is a mail questionnaire.
Non-farm Wages, Salaries and Supplements: National Accounts (WSS) (5206.0)	Measurement of the factor share of labour in GDP.	Compiled quarterly	Calendar quarter	As for SEE except that defence force personnel, employees of overseas embassies and consulates and employees based outside Australia are included and employees of government enterprises mainly engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing are excluded.	As for SEE except that fringe benefits and employer contributions to pension schemes and workers compensation schemes are included	No separate survey is undertaken for estimation of WSS. The primary source of information is SEE which is supplemented by information derived from a number of other surveys such as the Labour Force Survey, Survey of Major Labour Costs, and administrative sources such as the Department of Defence, the Australian Taxation Office, and the Insurance and Superannuation Commission

ABS Collection	Purpose	Frequency	Reference Period	Coverage	Definition of 'Earnings'	Survey Method
Economic Activity Survey (EAS) (8140.0)	To provide key measures on the performance of Australian industry.	Annual	Financial year ending 30 June or a 12-month period for businesses having a different financial year	All business units in Australia. ²	Labour costs comprising compensation of employees plus payroll tax, fringe benefits and fringe benefits tax.	A stratified sample of approximately 25 000 businesses is selected from the ABS Business Register
Weekly Earnings of Employees: Labour Force Supplementary Survey (LFS) (6310.0)	To measure the distribution of employee weekly earnings according to a range of demographic characteristics such as age, marital status, family status and birthplace.	Annual	Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday falling between the 6th and 12th of August. The reference period is the week before the interview.	Employed wage and salary earners in their main job ³	The last total pay before taxation and other deductions.	The collection method is a mail questionnaire. An annual supplement to the labour force survey. Collection method is either face-to-face or telephone interview
Survey of Major Labour Costs (MLC) (6348.0)	To provide a key measure of labour costs in Australia.	Five-yearly. The next survey results will be available for 1996/97.	Financial year ending 30 June	As for AWES	Earnings comprises all amounts paid to employees for gross wages and salaries, termination payments and fringe benefits. Labour costs comprises earnings, superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.	As for AWES except that the sample size is about 8 500.
Labour Cost Index (LCI) (6345.0) not yet published	To provide indexes for measuring changes in the hourly cost to employers of employing labour, controlling for shifts in occupational distributions.	Quarterly	As for AWES	As for AWES, but excluding non-maintainable jobs ⁴	Compensation of employees plus payroll tax, fringe benefits and fringe benefits tax. ⁵	A longitudinal survey of approximately 20 000 jobs distributed across 3 000 employers

Excludes members of the Australian permanent defence force, employees engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, employees in private households, employees of overseas embassies, consulates etc. employees based outside Australia, employees on workers compensation who are not paid through the payroll, directors who are not paid a salary, proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses, self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers and consultants, and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

Excludes agricultural businesses with an estimated value of agricultural operations less than \$22,500, non-employing businesses in all other industries (ie businesses which are not registered as group employers with the ATO, and businesses classified to the General Government sector (note that government-owned Public Trading Enterprises are included).

Excludes persons who worked solely for payment in kind, members of the permanent defence forces, overseas residents in Australia, diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, and members of the non-Australian defence forces stationed in Australia, self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers and consultants, and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

Non-maintainable jobs are jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than 6 months of a year.

The LCI will be developed in stages. The Wage Cost Index (WCI) encompassing ordinary-time and overtime wage and salary costs will be implemented in December 1997. The full LCI will be implemented in December 1998.

TIME SERIES

STATE ACCOUNTS AT CURRENT PRICES South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (i)	Wages, salaries and supplements
	Private	Public	Private	Public			
ANNUAL (\$ million)							
1986-87	12,470	4,203	3,255	1,287	21,215	20,609	10,602
1987-88	13,748	4,392	3,964	1,196	23,300	22,828	11,230
1988-89	15,248	4,649	4,151	1,429	25,477	25,526	12,546
1989-90	16,474	5,003	4,488	1,577	27,542	27,969	13,954
1990-91	18,122	5,477	4,234	1,529	29,362	28,429	14,746
1991-92	18,958	5,812	4,021	1,429	30,220	28,719	14,718
1992-93	19,493	5,969	3,980	1,372	30,814	29,989	15,131
1993-94	20,464	6,678	4,007	1,191	32,340	31,970	16,243
1994-95	21,653	6,772	4,849	1,223	34,497	33,399	16,607
1995-96	22,875	6,818	4,083	1,068	34,844	35,474	17,318
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1987-88	10.2	4.5	21.8	-7.1	9.8	10.8	5.9
1988-89	10.9	5.9	4.7	19.5	9.3	11.8	11.7
1989-90	8.0	7.6	8.1	10.4	8.1	9.6	11.2
1990-91	10.0	9.5	-5.7	-3.0	6.6	1.6	5.7
1991-92	4.6	6.1	-5.0	-6.5	2.9	1.0	-0.2
1992-93	2.8	2.7	-1.0	-4.0	2.0	4.4	2.8
1993-94	5.0	11.9	0.7	-13.2	5.0	6.6	7.3
1994-95	5.8	1.4	21.0	2.7	6.7	4.5	2.2
1995-96	5.6	0.7	-15.8	-12.7	1.0	6.2	4.3
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 - June	5,085	1,923	1,038	390	8,436	8,029	4,195
1994 - 95 - September	5,243	1,652	1,146	243	8,284	8,167	4,151
December	5,642	1,696	1,531	294	9,163	8,802	4,108
March	5,263	1,559	1,064	318	8,204	8,088	4,087
June	5,505	1,865	1,108	368	8,846	8,342	4,261
1995 - 96 - September	5,636	1,749	927	216	8,528	8,321	4,223
December	6,050	1,718	1,197	245	9,210	9,926	4,475
March	5,487	1,624	887	275	8,273	8,489	4,226
June	5,702	1,727	1,072	332	8,833	8,738	4,394
1996 - 97 - September	5,764	1,684	1,123	220	8,791	8,456	4,346
December	6,118	1,738	1,247	245	9,348	9,878	4,519
March	5,639	1,608	1,081	278	8,606	8,650	4,345
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 - June	5,192	1,708	1,074	290	8,264	8,172	4,108
1994 - 95 - September	5,250	1,708	1,206	305	8,469	8,255	4,112
December	5,352	1,687	1,272	318	8,629	8,289	4,118
March	5,476	1,688	1,206	310	8,680	8,353	4,153
June	5,592	1,723	1,089	288	8,692	8,502	4,220
1995 - 96 - September	5,665	1,746	1,018	277	8,706	8,709	4,289
December	5,702	1,735	1,006	276	8,719	8,868	4,328
March	5,729	1,699	1,020	274	8,722	8,917	4,352
June	5,749	1,681	1,066	265	8,761	8,892	4,356
1996 - 97 - September	5,779	1,687	1,117	268	8,851	8,902	4,379
December	5,820	1,707	1,157	282	8,966	8,963	4,427
March	5,864	1,727	1,161	296	9,048	9,032	4,477
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND							
1994 - 95 - September	1.1	0.0	12.3	5.2	2.5	1.0	0.1
December	1.9	-1.2	5.5	4.3	1.9	0.4	0.1
March	2.3	0.1	-5.2	-2.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
June	2.1	2.1	-9.7	-7.1	0.1	1.8	1.6
1995 - 96 - September	1.3	1.3	-6.5	-3.8	0.2	2.4	1.6
December	0.7	-0.6	-1.2	-0.4	0.1	1.8	0.9
March	0.5	-2.1	1.4	-0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6
June	0.3	-1.1	4.5	-3.3	0.4	-0.3	0.1
1996 - 97 - September	0.5	0.4	4.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.5
December	0.7	1.2	3.6	5.2	1.3	0.7	1.1
March	0.8	1.2	0.3	5.0	0.9	0.8	1.1

STATE ACCOUNTS AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES
South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (I)
	Private	Public	Private	Public		
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1986-87	14,958	4,850	3,621	1,442	24,871	25,260
1987-88	15,451	4,877	4,247	1,304	25,879	25,959
1988-89	16,084	4,879	4,279	1,500	26,742	26,720
1989-90	16,474	5,003	4,488	1,577	27,542	27,969
1990-91	17,169	5,210	4,093	1,480	27,592	27,697
1991-92	17,447	5,328	3,849	1,364	27,988	27,023
1992-93	17,491	5,358	3,696	1,292	27,837	28,077
1993-94	18,063	5,698	3,644	1,135	28,540	29,004
1994-95	18,838	5,830	4,415	1,156	30,239	29,064
1995-96	19,528	5,771	3,680	1,004	29,983	30,331
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1987-88	3.3	0.6	17.3	-9.6	4.1	2.8
1988-89	4.1	0.0	0.8	15.0	3.3	2.9
1989-90	2.4	2.5	4.9	5.1	3.0	4.7
1990-91	4.2	4.1	-8.8	-6.2	0.2	-1.0
1991-92	1.6	2.3	-6.0	-7.8	1.4	-2.4
1992-93	0.3	0.6	-4.0	-5.3	-0.5	3.9
1993-94	3.3	6.3	-1.4	-12.2	2.5	3.3
1994-95	4.3	2.3	21.2	1.9	6.0	0.2
1995-96	3.7	-1.0	-16.6	-13.1	-0.8	4.4
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
June 1994 - 95	4,470	1,596	938	373	7,377	7,093
September	4,593	1,422	1,042	232	7,289	7,133
December	4,927	1,444	1,425	281	8,077	7,782
March	4,560	1,368	954	298	7,180	6,948
June 1995 - 96	4,758	1,596	994	345	7,693	7,204
September	4,832	1,485	839	205	7,361	7,149
December	5,169	1,463	1,056	230	7,918	8,520
March	4,669	1,381	806	257	7,113	7,243
June 1996 - 97	4,858	1,442	979	312	7,591	7,405
September	4,894	1,421	1,080	206	7,601	7,252
December	5,176	1,440	1,212	229	8,057	8,657
March	4,749	1,352	1,057	258	7,416	7,306
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1994 - 95						
September	4,603	1,454	1,103	290	7,450	7,239
December	4,670	1,451	1,164	300	7,585	7,204
March	4,756	1,464	1,096	293	7,609	7,237
June	4,829	1,483	979	272	7,563	7,342
1995 - 96						
September	4,866	1,490	908	262	7,526	7,493
December	4,876	1,468	896	260	7,500	7,598
March	4,885	1,429	920	257	7,491	7,626
June	4,897	1,408	989	248	7,542	7,627
1996 - 97						
September	4,911	1,412	1,065	250	7,638	7,642
December	4,928	1,431	1,122	263	7,744	7,672
March	4,944	1,444	1,142	276	7,806	7,700
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1994 - 95						
December	1.5	-0.2	5.5	3.4	1.8	-0.5
March	1.8	0.9	-5.8	-2.3	0.3	0.5
June	1.5	1.3	-10.7	-7.2	-0.6	1.5
1995 - 96						
September	0.8	0.5	-7.3	-3.7	-0.5	2.1
December	0.2	-1.5	-1.3	-0.8	-0.3	1.4
March	0.2	-2.7	2.7	-1.2	-0.1	0.4
June	0.2	-1.5	7.5	-3.5	0.7	0.0
1996 - 97						
September	0.3	0.3	7.7	0.8	1.3	0.2
December	0.3	1.3	5.4	5.2	1.4	0.4
March	0.3	0.9	1.8	4.9	0.8	0.4

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP
Final stage of production in South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	<i>Cereals and cereal preparations</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Wool and sheepskins</i>	<i>Machinery</i>	<i>Metals and metal manufactures</i>	<i>Fish and crustaceans</i>	<i>Road vehicles, parts and accessories</i>	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products</i>	<i>Total</i>
ANNUAL										
1988-89	181,058	475,481	71,474	415,098	104,163	239,656	95,720	124,815	189,679	2,451,372
1989-90	244,374	724,369	73,484	285,650	111,944	371,136	111,760	161,704	188,105	2,828,091
1990-91	234,299	587,199	123,567	257,576	152,940	433,341	122,604	117,218	291,507	3,007,137
1991-92	270,237	565,582	165,914	351,096	176,536	489,030	147,532	137,091	341,477	3,431,139
1992-93	282,181	573,375	192,255	318,989	211,426	490,594	154,608	338,359	372,445	3,760,602
1993-94	324,796	436,517	238,366	290,963	223,760	462,355	186,861	351,229	276,473	3,889,783
1994-95	307,785	261,052	250,527	301,645	285,309	571,094	191,386	332,321	285,310	3,829,336
1995-96	244,508	713,092	318,532	240,148	340,205	610,899	196,629	249,237	220,915	4,498,530
MONTHLY										
1995 - 96 -										
March	24,273	123,123	29,605	19,495	38,227	58,078	19,701	24,974	5,211	470,200
April	19,866	65,951	28,161	20,765	29,838	35,488	11,760	21,089	37,852	364,547
May	17,268	98,946	25,965	18,651	30,253	56,133	14,305	20,508	18,602	400,552
June	13,508	32,283	35,428	21,076	30,702	53,314	11,403	18,201	12,412	351,664
1996 - 97 -										
July	11,235	58,143	28,756	17,046	28,499	37,616	10,316	44,328	25,877	364,816
August	9,355	43,399	41,848	12,545	33,395	53,358	10,441	23,287	19,738	353,971
September	10,417	43,137	38,598	16,764	31,939	35,430	10,554	36,844	6,262	315,945
October	14,918	44,586	40,663	22,285	26,217	46,325	16,063	75,999	20,187	425,405
November	18,391	23,261	25,814	22,961	32,122	46,400	16,170	99,763	41,799	443,480
December	21,064	85,121	34,865	30,635	45,320	60,849	16,009	70,076	17,719	521,386
January	13,701	108,010	21,362	18,392	17,653	33,405	20,477	46,808	4,275	379,250
February	17,065	124,910	30,536	22,350	27,115	39,512	20,942	58,234	45,711	510,039
March	17,547	117,994	33,994	22,682	39,617	46,769	23,548	58,579	25,413	506,453
April	17,292	61,510	33,709	24,578	31,902	39,746	19,828	45,173	25,949	413,614
May	15,414	16,146	35,597	25,704	34,335	55,347	15,398	39,596	15,378	362,613

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES
Final stage of production in South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Period</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Middle East</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>European Community Total</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>ASEAN</i>	<i>Total East Asia</i>
ANNUAL										
1988-89	184,903	397,324	108,635	355,669	230,263	390,207	51,975	55,474	240,507	869,226
1989-90	229,169	551,953	121,319	412,855	289,970	359,643	86,303	49,273	277,659	929,209
1990-91	321,032	325,450	186,353	480,714	179,193	438,970	146,434	80,640	403,754	1,284,576
1991-92	300,139	381,761	220,048	550,258	214,522	647,674	148,308	108,583	437,670	1,627,108
1992-93	352,764	314,049	237,520	594,701	288,421	649,684	208,135	171,803	487,174	1,820,065
1993-94	393,611	280,499	263,092	571,047	311,999	625,481	220,211	165,163	533,977	1,898,975
1994-95	329,878	184,342	246,118	553,051	376,262	682,937	177,875	193,014	551,433	2,004,013
1995-96	279,555	525,348	287,725	691,994	376,628	672,885	293,360	202,307	572,529	2,057,945
MONTHLY										
1995 - 96 -										
March	24,868	51,582	25,976	65,003	36,575	58,325	58,657	21,623	34,897	203,683
April	21,849	38,851	22,902	43,787	26,360	53,273	36,243	18,290	50,280	187,633
May	20,722	8,796	22,925	60,081	33,390	69,732	28,623	21,449	38,464	186,392
June	27,622	27,415	39,268	81,921	27,726	51,133	10,310	15,755	40,698	142,070
1996 - 97 -										
July	26,282	19,794	23,491	40,076	58,202	37,820	13,448	14,210	62,818	154,167
August	24,015	30,364	28,940	57,177	39,337	51,371	17,025	20,786	42,611	158,897
September	45,323	32,344	25,007	41,103	26,836	36,244	13,183	18,520	37,428	128,271
October	74,334	30,300	28,488	58,604	40,477	67,681	20,077	12,600	45,513	173,485
November	100,604	23,047	32,472	56,564	33,279	57,311	17,778	27,444	64,655	189,396
December	71,257	81,329	28,905	65,677	27,378	59,114	29,176	21,721	47,735	186,431
January	47,321	83,789	13,228	29,012	32,637	31,483	17,714	16,327	28,375	119,337
February	57,417	66,375	22,843	49,639	29,724	56,641	27,861	23,395	74,527	208,954
March	68,765	96,249	26,827	67,150	28,246	59,414	22,364	26,548	39,841	182,044
April	59,239	48,166	25,988	52,240	22,832	50,597	33,127	18,595	61,031	185,043
May	48,623	30,738	25,484	61,694	20,564	45,772	17,436	17,013	50,109	165,273

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
Final stage of production in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing					Other industries/ confidential	Total
			Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum, coal, chemical associated product	Metal product	Machinery and equipment	Other manu- facturing		
ANNUAL									
1988-89	891,978	107,269	515,739	176,037	260,978	270,215	96,203	132,953	2,451,372
1989-90	979,463	133,318	583,544	133,078	406,144	320,349	99,984	172,210	2,828,091
1990-91	804,154	120,930	599,030	264,813	474,541	336,500	155,351	251,818	3,007,137
1991-92	882,011	248,846	702,148	201,681	541,522	381,737	178,485	294,709	3,431,139
1992-93	883,725	294,586	766,518	195,387	509,303	641,930	178,726	290,427	3,760,602
1993-94	733,014	245,247	884,737	180,147	475,060	665,066	208,573	497,938	3,889,783
1994-95	592,129	268,537	886,337	186,661	584,838	711,529	243,314	355,991	3,829,336
1995-96	1,014,521	226,309	978,330	172,285	639,267	674,131	226,496	567,191	4,498,530
MONTHLY									
1995 - 96 -									
March	155,779	12,291	90,394	14,434	59,131	70,624	21,527	46,021	470,200
April	94,201	28,555	74,853	16,617	38,555	57,027	18,305	36,435	364,547
May	105,017	23,538	84,935	18,645	59,240	59,403	17,912	31,862	400,552
June	61,544	11,060	77,812	11,624	58,738	55,922	18,726	56,238	351,664
1996 - 97 -									
July	90,390	27,283	64,583	17,238	37,653	80,451	18,424	28,794	364,816
August	58,417	21,111	87,452	16,123	54,535	65,002	19,604	31,727	353,971
September	63,746	2,163	81,493	13,729	36,910	77,121	19,503	21,279	315,945
October	68,176	12,456	85,810	28,892	51,440	111,387	20,149	47,095	425,405
November	58,151	21,794	71,305	28,399	47,286	140,287	19,269	56,989	443,480
December	119,511	25,596	87,419	25,499	63,810	122,789	22,225	54,537	521,386
January	133,106	1,294	72,559	10,035	33,508	69,642	15,632	43,473	379,250
February	150,997	39,021	86,109	33,554	43,358	93,023	18,491	45,485	510,039
March	140,232	734	97,580	33,175	50,142	106,475	18,809	59,304	506,453
April	87,756	30,741	85,374	17,000	40,559	96,155	18,453	37,576	413,614
May	42,317	792	83,076	26,828	59,538	83,587	19,729	46,746	362,613

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP
Goods released from Customs control in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum and petroleum products	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals and metal manu- factures	Machinery	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Other manu- factured goods	Total
ANNUAL									
1988-89	60,395	169,397	144,766	47,592	135,225	411,092	415,120	344,344	1,861,622
1989-90	71,796	203,654	167,154	49,249	147,969	462,885	414,800	399,437	2,050,024
1990-91	78,926	425,262	140,894	49,087	135,772	515,226	372,603	366,304	2,193,851
1991-92	82,095	362,777	153,574	62,884	151,165	523,848	435,121	513,012	2,396,954
1992-93	91,756	570,334	186,001	57,434	255,924	609,212	661,714	521,723	3,068,122
1993-94	99,177	404,626	200,225	60,172	160,937	595,238	663,617	484,590	2,803,446
1994-95	115,930	330,430	220,536	64,524	214,432	695,038	749,658	563,368	3,099,510
1995-96	118,237	346,397	254,102	76,847	213,487	675,869	546,445	728,096	3,114,309
MONTHLY									
1995 - 96 -									
March	8,874	64	35,531	5,560	19,237	54,101	42,833	49,765	242,808
April	9,155	42,010	30,060	5,999	16,164	53,368	47,497	60,585	275,216
May	10,336	32,580	19,662	5,993	17,306	67,725	35,970	63,905	266,206
June	7,669	21,616	15,891	6,713	18,888	52,873	45,012	85,729	261,521
1996 - 97 -									
July	10,309	31,507	13,842	7,463	17,070	66,901	42,448	62,917	265,195
August	14,251	54,974	16,395	6,952	24,177	70,218	55,143	50,007	307,628
September	10,374	23,728	12,227	7,797	18,405	69,155	39,198	101,380	290,140
October	15,412	50,886	14,652	6,584	18,722	72,108	48,332	46,905	283,909
November	13,043	25,966	15,236	5,015	21,111	76,107	42,335	58,621	267,488
December	13,786	47,488	25,644	5,443	12,397	75,884	33,169	82,400	310,395
January	9,998	24,997	24,943	8,035	20,890	107,391	42,245	52,370	300,350
February	9,788	52,581	16,510	6,070	20,531	96,667	45,733	46,878	303,833
March	8,356	50,383	28,119	5,090	14,786	50,793	44,387	46,898	257,415
April	10,449	58,416	18,012	7,690	19,499	62,158	55,140	50,135	297,632
May	11,588	46,197	18,621	6,465	15,122	54,565	35,986	48,230	246,263

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY
South Australia

Period	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ANNUAL (\$ million)								
1986-87	2,240.3	893.8	396.8	601.0	229.7	332.3	862.0	5,555.9
1987-88	2,378.5	951.2	416.7	660.8	237.5	367.0	941.6	5,953.3
1988-89	2,534.9	971.8	462.2	726.6	268.5	420.7	1,019.1	6,403.8
1989-90	2,679.8	1,041.1	521.1	782.5	291.6	467.1	1,046.7	6,829.9
1990-91	2,978.2	1,069.0	543.9	778.8	303.9	497.7	1,111.2	7,282.7
1991-92	3,163.1	1,087.4	466.5	792.0	278.7	515.7	1,157.3	7,460.7
1992-93	3,018.5	1,101.5	434.2	783.3	311.2	617.4	1,132.7	7,398.8
1993-94	3,152.3	1,107.8	466.1	849.2	354.9	639.6	1,260.5	7,830.4
1994-95	3,360.7	1,128.7	524.0	881.1	359.0	737.8	1,562.3	8,553.6
1995-96	3,676.0	1,138.6	535.0	944.6	407.0	845.1	1,676.3	9,222.6
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
1995 - 96 -								
March	306.7	80.8	40.0	79.1	34.1	68.4	128.2	737.3
April	300.2	90.6	42.5	73.5	32.6	64.4	134.6	738.4
May	321.5	91.9	42.4	76.1	32.1	72.4	131.7	768.1
June	300.3	87.5	41.0	73.3	30.7	65.6	129.5	727.9
1996 - 97 -								
July	316.7	90.6	40.6	78.8	33.9	60.7	125.4	746.7
August	329.4	86.8	34.8	79.6	33.7	63.5	128.7	756.5
September	310.7	80.4	32.9	72.5	32.6	58.5	129.0	716.6
October	344.1	93.0	36.5	73.1	36.2	60.3	127.4	770.6
November	336.4	105.6	36.8	75.1	37.9	60.9	134.8	787.5
December	372.8	170.4	51.1	95.2	54.8	85.8	169.9	1,000.0
January	343.9	79.3	36.7	66.5	32.2	57.0	136.8	752.4
February	310.3	69.7	27.6	63.3	27.4	52.9	121.8	673.0
March	342.2	82.7	34.3	66.4	30.6	56.6	126.4	739.2
April	324.7	86.2	44.8	69.9	31.3	61.1	122.7	740.7
May	337.3	96.2	44.6	73.5	30.5	66.8	126.0	774.9
MONTHLY, TREND (\$ million)								
1995 - 96 -								
February	301.7	94.3	45.9	79.6	34.5	71.4	131.4	758.7
March	303.8	94.3	44.3	79.7	34.2	71.9	132.2	760.5
April	308.2	94.4	42.7	79.7	34.1	71.6	134.6	765.3
May	313.9	94.5	41.3	79.5	34.2	70.2	137.2	770.9
June	320.1	94.5	40.1	79.0	34.5	67.8	138.3	774.5
1996 - 97 -								
July	324.8	94.4	38.9	78.2	35.1	65.1	137.3	773.7
August	327.7	94.0	37.8	76.9	35.8	62.5	134.6	769.3
September	329.2	93.5	36.9	75.3	36.4	60.7	131.8	763.6
October	330.2	93.2	36.2	73.4	36.4	59.7	130.2	759.4
November	331.5	93.2	35.9	71.7	35.9	59.7	129.7	757.5
December	333.1	93.4	36.4	70.8	34.8	60.4	129.9	758.5
January	334.6	93.7	37.2	70.9	33.6	61.1	130.2	761.3
February	336.1	93.8	38.2	71.7	32.5	62.0	130.2	764.6
March	336.9	93.7	39.3	72.7	31.6	63.1	129.8	767.2
April	337.2	93.5	40.3	73.9	31.1	64.3	129.6	769.7
May	337.6	93.2	41.4	74.7	30.8	65.4	128.9	772.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1995 - 96 -								
March	0.7	0.0	-3.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2
April	1.4	0.1	-3.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	1.8	0.6
May	1.8	0.1	-3.3	-0.3	0.3	-2.0	1.9	0.7
June	2.0	0.0	-2.9	-0.6	0.9	-3.4	0.8	0.5
1996 - 97 -								
July	1.5	-0.1	-3.0	-1.0	1.7	-4.0	-0.7	-0.1
August	0.9	-0.4	-2.8	-1.7	2.0	-4.0	-2.0	-0.6
September	0.5	-0.5	-2.4	-2.1	1.7	-2.9	-2.1	-0.7
October	0.3	-0.3	-1.9	-2.5	0.0	-1.6	-1.2	-0.6
November	0.4	0.0	-0.8	-2.3	-1.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.3
December	0.5	0.2	1.4	-1.3	-3.1	1.2	0.2	0.1
January	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.1	-3.4	1.2	0.2	0.4
February	0.4	0.1	2.7	1.1	-3.3	1.5	0.0	0.4
March	0.2	-0.1	2.9	1.4	-2.8	1.8	-0.3	0.3
April	0.1	-0.2	2.5	1.7	-1.6	1.9	-0.2	0.3
May	0.1	-0.3	2.7	1.1	-1.0	1.7	-0.5	0.3

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE
South Australia

Period	Original			Seasonally adjusted			Trend estimate		
	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total
ANNUAL									
1986-87	29,788	6,430	36,218	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987-88	29,915	5,775	35,690						
1988-89	31,920	6,816	38,736						
1989-90	35,211	7,808	43,019						
1990-91	34,753	6,619	41,372						
1991-92	32,351	5,333	37,684						
1992-93	32,894	5,577	38,471						
1993-94	32,806	5,781	38,587						
1994-95	35,830	6,736	42,566						
1995-96	36,067	6,828	42,895						
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1987-88	0.4	-10.2	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988-89	6.7	18.0	8.5						
1989-90	10.3	14.6	11.1						
1990-91	-1.3	-15.2	-3.8						
1991-92	-6.9	-19.4	-8.9						
1992-93	1.7	4.6	2.1						
1993-94	-0.3	3.7	0.3						
1994-95	9.2	16.5	10.3						
1995-96	0.7	1.4	0.8						
MONTHLY									
1995 - 96 -									
February	3,244	588	3,832	3,177	621	3,799	3,116	592	3,708
March	3,271	596	3,867	3,198	544	3,741	3,116	609	3,725
April	2,745	541	3,286	3,111	627	3,738	3,090	619	3,709
May	3,080	712	3,792	2,991	630	3,621	3,037	622	3,658
June	3,091	841	3,932	2,999	669	3,668	2,959	617	3,576
1996 - 97									
July	2,862	595	3,457	2,813	572	3,384	2,875	604	3,479
August	3,024	545	3,569	2,853	600	3,453	2,804	585	3,389
September	2,939	498	3,437	2,883	548	3,431	2,780	564	3,344
October	2,817	548	3,365	2,520	557	3,077	2,810	547	3,357
November	2,976	539	3,515	2,953	503	3,456	2,892	545	3,437
December	2,997	585	3,582	2,978	585	3,563	3,002	557	3,559
January	2,493	449	2,942	3,109	564	3,673	3,105	576	3,681
February	3,302	525	3,827	3,439	573	4,012	3,176	596	3,771
March	3,034	593	3,627	3,128	623	3,750	3,209	613	3,821
April	3,015	701	3,716	3,221	714	3,935	3,218	624	3,842
May	3,030	610	3,640	3,047	554	3,601	3,189	632	3,821
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH									
1995 - 96 -									
March	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	-12.4	-1.5	0.0	2.9	0.5
April	-16.1	-9.2	-15.0	-2.7	15.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.4
May	12.2	31.6	15.4	-3.9	0.5	-3.1	-1.7	0.5	-1.4
June	0.4	18.1	3.7	0.3	6.2	1.3	-2.6	-0.8	-2.2
1996 - 97 -									
July	-7.4	-29.3	-12.1	-6.2	-14.5	-7.7	-2.8	-2.1	-2.7
August	5.7	-8.4	3.2	1.4	4.9	2.0	-2.5	-3.1	-2.6
September	-2.8	-8.6	-3.7	1.1	-8.7	-0.6	-0.9	-3.6	-1.3
October	-4.2	10.0	-2.1	-12.6	1.6	-10.3	1.1	-3.0	0.4
November	5.6	-1.6	4.5	17.2	-9.7	12.3	2.9	-0.4	2.4
December	0.7	8.5	1.9	0.8	16.3	3.1	3.8	2.2	3.5
January	-16.8	-23.2	-17.9	4.4	-3.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
February	32.5	16.9	30.1	10.6	1.6	9.2	2.3	3.5	2.4
March	-8.1	13.0	-5.2	-9.0	8.7	-6.5	1.0	2.9	1.3
April	-0.6	18.2	2.5	3.0	14.6	4.9	0.3	1.8	0.5
May	0.5	-13.0	-2.0	-5.4	-22.4	-8.5	-0.9	1.3	-0.5

**ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET
South Australia**

Period	Industry			Total	Type of asset	
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries		New	Equipment,
					buildings and structures	plant and machinery
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1990-91	122	742	988	1,852	628	1,224
1991-92	193	763	668	1,625	392	1,233
1992-93	218	564	739	1,522	416	1,105
1993-94	97	613	773	1,484	356	1,128
1994-95	115	829	1,162	2,106	351	1,755
1995-96	194	716	893	1,804	348	1,456
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1991-92	58.4	2.9	-32.3	-12.2	-37.5	0.8
1992-93	12.8	-26.1	10.6	-6.4	6.1	-10.4
1993-94	-55.5	8.7	4.6	-2.5	-14.5	2.0
1994-95	18.3	35.2	50.3	41.9	-1.4	55.6
1995-96	68.7	-13.6	-23.1	-14.3	-0.9	-17.0
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
1994 - 95 -						
March	22	202	222	446	65	382
June	40	272	183	494	58	436
1995 - 96 -						
September	35	155	172	361	71	290
December	49	205	285	538	89	450
March	51	159	174	385	76	309
June	59	197	263	519	113	406
1996 - 97 -						
September	61	183	386	630	129	501
December	80	226	354	660	165	495
March	77	188	230	496	125	371
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, ORIGINAL						
1994 - 95 -						
June	86.0	34.4	-17.7	10.8	-9.6	14.3
1995 - 96 -						
September	-12.5	-43.0	-6.0	-27.0	21.6	-33.5
December	40.0	32.3	65.7	49.0	25.4	55.3
March	4.1	-22.4	-38.9	-28.4	-14.6	-31.3
June	15.7	23.9	51.1	34.8	48.7	31.4
1996 - 97 -						
September	3.4	-7.1	46.8	21.4	14.2	23.4
December	31.1	23.5	-8.3	4.8	27.9	-1.2
March	-3.8	-16.8	-35.0	-24.8	-24.2	-25.1
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1994 - 95 -						
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	523	71	452
June				466	64	402
1995 - 96 -						
September				433	68	365
December				423	78	345
March				467	94	373
June				551	116	435
1996 - 97 -						
September				606	132	474
December				609	138	470
March				574	136	438
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1994 - 95 -						
June	..	..	..	-10.9	-9.9	-11.1
1995 - 96 -						
September				-7.1	6.3	-9.2
December				-2.3	14.7	-5.5
March				10.4	20.5	8.1
June				18.0	23.4	16.6
1996 - 97 -						
September				10.0	13.8	9.0
December				0.5	4.5	-0.8
March				-5.7	-1.4	-6.8

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
South Australia

Period	Hotels, motels, guesthouses with facilities			Holiday flats, units and houses			Short-term caravan parks		
	Number of guest rooms	Room occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of flats, units and houses	Unit occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of sites	occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)
ANNUAL									
1986-87	8,497	52.9	79,254	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,773	18.1	12,647
1987-88	9,156	50.8	89,321	1,105	45.4	8,109	18,926	17.8	13,248
1988-89	9,396	50.5	102,737	1,171	45.8	9,792	19,195	17.4	14,711
1989-90	10,316	52.0	121,788	1,113	48.4	11,381	19,847	18.4	17,174
1990-91	10,445	48.0	128,634	1,210	43.9	10,339	19,794	17.7	18,102
1991-92	10,745	46.6	130,578	1,302	40.4	10,492	20,601	17.1	19,111
1992-93	10,632	46.5	129,882	1,338	40.2	10,740	20,038	22.3	20,113
1993-94	10,597	48.6	138,782	1,338	40.9	11,700	19,591	23.7	20,790
1994-95	10,594	51.3	149,698	1,342	40.0	11,644	20,175	24.5	22,537
1995-96	10,772	52.4	161,136	1,356	41.5	12,844	20,187	24.9	23,578
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1987-88	7.8	..	12.7	n.a.	..	n.a.	0.8	..	4.8
1988-89	2.6	..	15.0	6.0	..	20.8	1.4	..	11.0
1989-90	9.8	..	18.5	-5.0	..	16.2	3.4	..	16.7
1990-91	1.3	..	5.6	8.7	..	-9.2	-0.3	..	5.4
1991-92	2.9	..	1.5	7.6	..	1.5	4.1	..	5.6
1992-93	-1.1	..	-0.5	2.8	..	2.4	-2.7	..	5.2
1993-94	-0.3	..	6.9	0.0	..	8.9	-2.2	..	3.4
1994-95	0.0	..	7.9	0.3	..	-0.5	3.0	..	8.4
1995-96	1.7	..	7.6	1.0	..	10.3	0.1	..	4.6
QUARTERLY									
1994 - 95 -									
December	10,608	53.0	41,265	1,360	40.0	3,000	20,126	24.5	5,681
March	10,603	53.4	37,897	1,337	50.1	3,776	20,132	28.4	7,047
June	10,605	50.0	35,802	1,346	35.9	2,451	20,452	24.3	5,597
1995 - 96									
September	10,703	50.3	37,077	1,289	32.4	2,273	20,350	22.3	4,809
December	10,763	52.9	42,999	1,297	40.3	3,120	20,123	24.5	6,103
March	10,757	55.1	41,938	1,388	54.9	4,512	20,154	27.8	6,931
June	10,865	51.4	39,121	1,451	38.0	2,940	20,122	25.0	5,736
1996 - 97 -									
September	10,879	48.9	37,567	1,426	35.1	2,885	20,247	21.0	4,735
December	10,951	54.9	43,266	1,470	40.7	3,651	20,260	25.2	6,340
March	10,909	55.4	43,033	1,493	54.1	4,895	20,251	30.4	7,742
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1994 - 95 -									
March	0.0	..	-8.2	-1.7	..	25.9	0.0	..	24.0
June	0.0	..	-5.5	0.7	..	-35.1	1.6	..	-20.6
1995 - 96 -									
September	0.9	..	3.6	-4.2	..	-7.3	-0.5	..	-14.1
December	0.6	..	16.0	0.6	..	37.3	-1.1	..	26.9
March	-0.1	..	-2.5	7.0	..	44.6	0.2	..	13.6
June	1.0	..	-6.7	4.5	..	-34.8	-0.2	..	-17.2
1996 - 97 -									
September	0.1	..	-4.0	-1.7	..	-1.9	0.6	..	-17.5
December	0.7	..	15.2	3.1	..	26.6	0.1	..	33.9
March	-0.4	..	-0.5	1.6	..	34.1	0.0	..	22.1

BUILDING APPROVALS **South Australia**

Period	Number of dwelling units				Value (\$ million)			
	Houses		Total(a)		Alterations and additions to residential building		Non-residential building	
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total	New residential building			Total building
ANNUAL								
1987-88	6,276	6,900	7,383	9,009	497	94	749	1,340
1988-89	7,526	8,006	9,642	11,238	690	109	895	1,694
1989-90	7,246	7,675	10,180	11,701	733	110	914	1,757
1990-91	8,351	8,633	10,418	11,426	755	119	591	1,465
1991-92	8,613	8,931	10,254	11,290	756	124	627	1,506
1992-93	9,710	10,087	11,548	12,341	841	133	418	1,392
1993-94	9,470	9,901	11,046	11,777	839	122	375	1,336
1994-95	7,757	8,147	9,208	9,762	740	120	493	1,353
1995-96	4,930	5,109	5,760	5,968	469	119	566	1,155
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR								
1988-89	19.9	16.0	30.6	24.7	38.8	16.0	19.5	26.4
1989-90	-3.7	-4.1	5.6	4.1	6.1	1.2	2.1	3.7
1990-91	15.2	12.5	2.3	-2.4	3.1	8.6	-35.4	-16.6
1991-92	3.1	3.5	-1.6	-1.2	0.1	3.9	6.1	2.8
1992-93	12.7	12.9	12.6	9.3	11.3	7.1	-33.2	-7.6
1993-94	-2.5	-1.8	-4.3	-4.6	-0.2	-8.0	-10.4	-4.0
1994-95	-18.1	-17.7	-16.6	-17.1	-11.8	-1.7	31.5	1.3
1995-96	-36.4	-37.3	-37.4	-38.9	-36.5	-0.7	14.8	-14.7
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL								
1995 - 96 -								
February	393	418	461	486	39.6	8.4	16.5	64.5
March	388	393	432	437	36.5	11.4	49.9	97.8
April	380	386	424	430	31.9	8.5	27.5	67.9
May	464	483	486	505	40.8	10.0	143.6	194.3
June	403	406	433	436	34.3	10.5	26.9	71.8
1996 - 97 -								
July	476	481	523	528	42.8	7.7	41.9	92.5
August	484	492	536	547	45.2	10.3	60.9	116.4
September	458	462	510	514	43.4	10.7	59.1	113.2
October	401	414	553	566	43.7	12.0	28.5	84.2
November	438	438	488	488	39.9	8.8	39.7	88.5
December	382	383	409	410	34.8	9.7	28.0	72.5
January	340	340	351	351	29.6	8.6	41.9	80.1
February	429	434	467	472	39.7	9.8	53.1	102.6
March	486	501	526	543	41.8	8.9	35.4	86.1
April	559	568	615	628	52.6	10.9	39.2	102.8
May	537	551	599	620	52.5	9.9	64.7	127.1
MONTHLY, TREND								
1995 - 96 -								
March	405	418	450	464	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
April	411	421	451	462				
May	415	422	454	462				
June	416	422	461	467				
1996 - 97 -								
July	416	424	471	478				
August	415	424	478	487				
September	414	424	481	490				
October	414	422	476	484				
November	419	426	470	477				
December	433	439	472	477				
January	455	460	486	491				
February	481	486	512	518				
March	506	512	544	552				
April	528	535	576	586				
May	544	554	606	621				
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1995 - 96 -								
April	1.5	0.7	0.2	-0.4	..	..	..	..
May	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.0				
June	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.1				
1996 - 97 -								
July	0.0	0.5	2.2	2.4				
August	-0.2	0.0	1.5	1.9				
September	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6				
October	0.0	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2				
November	1.2	0.9	-1.3	-1.4				
December	3.3	3.1	0.4	0.0				
January	5.1	4.8	3.0	2.9				
February	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.5				
March	5.2	5.3	6.3	6.6				
April	4.3	4.5	5.9	6.2				
May	3.0	3.6	5.2	6.0				

(a) Includes the number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations to existing buildings (including conversions to dwelling units).

BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS South Australia

Period	Number of new dwelling units				Value (\$ million)				
	Houses		Total (a)		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building		Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total			Private sector	Total	
ANNUAL									
1986-87	5,345	6,458	6,552	8,987	475.7	75.3	430.1	674.4	1,225.4
1987-88	5,664	6,388	6,723	8,510	472.9	92.2	527.2	718.8	1,283.8
1988-89	7,132	7,580	8,853	10,303	646.2	103.7	760.3	964.1	1,709.9
1989-90	6,734	7,174	9,421	10,988	718.2	111.6	669.6	934.2	1,763.9
1990-91	7,863	8,177	9,683	10,838	727.5	118.2	367.1	554.0	1,399.6
1991-92	8,036	8,344	9,635	10,700	727.2	125.1	344.5	607.8	1,460.1
1992-93	9,122	9,416	10,889	11,646	816.2	122.4	205.5	458.7	1,397.2
1993-94	9,159	9,590	10,712	11,501	845.3	126.5	209.9	373.0	1,344.8
1994-95	7,745	8,210	9,132	9,796	765.5	125.3	251.7	518.5	1,409.3
1995-96	4,836	5,070	5,692	5,961	496.5	121.7	452.8	631.8	1,250.0
QUARTERLY									
1994 - 95									
September	2,413	2,526	2,855	3,085	235.6	34.3	57.0	101.8	371.7
December	2,303	2,435	2,670	2,873	221.1	31.8	52.8	99.5	352.4
March	1,631	1,735	1,934	2,073	167.9	26.4	55.6	92.1	286.4
June	1,396	1,512	1,623	1,763	140.9	32.8	86.3	225.1	398.8
1995 - 96									
September	1,398	1,504	1,640	1,771	142.4	29.4	69.5	108.4	280.3
December	1,242	1,295	1,491	1,587	133.9	34.0	85.5	119.5	287.4
March	1,044	1,089	1,237	1,295	109.2	29.4	80.1	139.9	278.4
June	1,153	1,183	1,269	1,308	111.0	28.8	217.7	264.0	403.9
1996 - 97 -									
September	1,191	1,207	1,297	1,321	108.7	26.2	67.9	104.2	239.1
December	1,245	1,262	1,511	1,530	133.8	33.8	85.3	113.2	280.8
March	1,032	1,042	1,172	1,178	100.5	24.1	74.4	116.1	240.7

(a) Includes conversions.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE DURING PERIOD South Australia

Period	New residential building				Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Non-residential building		Total building	
	Houses		Total			Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total					
ANNUAL (\$ million)									
1986-87	310.0	364.8	385.4	492.2	78.4	447.9	645.2	908.1	1,215.8
1987-88	343.8	381.1	391.4	467.7	88.2	551.8	811.2	1,027.0	1,367.1
1988-89	450.2	469.2	538.8	597.0	104.1	657.5	902.2	1,297.3	1,603.3
1989-90	493.8	518.9	657.4	724.9	116.3	743.2	988.6	1,514.0	1,829.8
1990-91	578.3	600.2	713.6	782.3	122.0	621.9	876.6	1,455.4	1,780.8
1991-92	591.5	607.5	693.4	748.5	125.1	310.3	484.1	1,127.5	1,357.6
1992-93	647.2	660.9	743.8	780.6	127.1	297.9	570.9	1,166.3	1,478.6
1993-94	719.1	746.4	828.9	876.3	132.0	217.7	462.1	1,177.2	1,470.4
1994-95	659.6	693.6	766.1	816.4	129.4	271.6	476.9	1,164.3	1,422.7
1995-96	441.4	460.5	512.9	534.8	130.6	311.4	542.1	953.2	1,207.5
QUARTERLY (\$ million)									
1994 - 95 -									
September	185.6	193.5	215.3	230.8	37.4	63.7	113.5	316.1	381.8
December	185.3	195.7	216.0	231.4	35.6	63.0	117.8	313.1	384.7
March	153.3	159.5	179.5	187.9	25.1	57.2	104.4	261.4	317.4
June	135.3	144.8	155.3	166.3	31.2	87.8	141.3	273.7	338.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.9	124.5	138.8	146.6	31.4	72.7	121.7	241.7	299.6
December	119.2	125.6	137.7	144.8	39.9	87.1	142.9	264.7	327.6
March	101.6	105.4	118.8	123.1	26.7	63.4	122.0	208.6	271.8
June	102.6	105.0	117.6	120.3	32.6	88.1	155.6	238.3	308.5
1996 - 97 -									
September	97.3	99.3	109.4	111.3	28.0	83.4	143.8	219.4	283.1
December	109.0	110.6	121.2	122.8	35.4	119.6	189.8	276.0	348.0
March	95.8	96.2	109.9	110.4	25.8	101.2	146.1	236.8	282.3

PRODUCTION, SELECTED COMMODITIES
South Australia

Period	Footwear (pairs)	Gas (m megajoules)	Electricity (including NT) (000 kWh)	Coal (tonnes)	Sawn timber(a) (m ³)
ANNUAL					
1986-87	2,147,468	82,550	9,666,694	2,435,010	194,458
1987-88	1,982,301	83,101	10,137,144	2,566,347	254,453
1988-89	2,062,085	86,546	10,588,647	2,674,215	292,335
1989-90	1,749,112	85,070	10,665,118	2,921,861	228,156
1990-91	1,837,602	73,265	8,878,357	2,441,040	240,193
1991-92	1,852,890	78,210	10,025,649	2,819,880	271,603
1992-93	1,406,178	83,000	10,226,734	2,753,610	317,096
1993-94	1,382,949	89,382	10,560,251	2,643,000	364,961
1994-95	1,430,417	86,123	10,051,056	2,554,560	392,349
1995-96	1,423,814	76,074	8,733,503	2,409,120	413,545
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
1987-88	-7.7	0.7	4.9	5.4	30.9
1988-89	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	14.9
1989-90	-15.2	-1.7	0.7	9.3	-22.0
1990-91	5.1	-13.9	-10.6	-16.5	5.3
1991-92	0.8	6.7	12.9	15.5	13.1
1992-93	-24.1	6.1	2.0	-2.4	16.7
1993-94	-1.7	7.7	3.3	-4.0	15.1
1994-95	3.4	-3.6	-4.8	-3.3	7.5
1995-96	-0.5	-11.7	-13.1	-5.7	5.4
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY (b), ORIGINAL					
1995 - 96 -					
March	151,541	6,163	765,278	254,940	88,684
April	101,261	6,088	632,648	159,960	..
May	134,719	5,728	725,035	186,600	..
June	163,135	7,047	788,337	216,120	90,862
1996 - 97 -					
July	132,078	7,478	805,153	242,820	..
August	139,938	7,077	780,265	231,720	..
September	140,736	6,545	715,089	203,820	95,037
October	118,507	6,788	701,744	150,480	..
November	134,859	5,468	692,551	202,920	..
December	82,581	5,417	724,795	196,980	86,509
January	68,587	6,016	801,786	239,760	..
February	170,775	6,499	857,703	206,820	..
March	124,771	5,429	717,610	238,200	67,726
April	137,860	5,544	713,484	216,840	..
May	144,946	6,979	850,366	259,980	..
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH/QUARTER (b)					
1995 - 96 -					
April	-33.2	-1.2	-17.3	-37.3	..
May	33.0	-5.9	14.6	16.7	..
June	21.1	23.0	8.7	15.8	2.5
1996 - 97 -					
July	-19.0	6.1	2.1	12.4	..
August	6.0	-5.4	-3.1	-4.6	..
September	0.6	-7.5	-8.4	-12.0	4.6
October	-15.8	3.7	-1.9	-26.2	..
November	13.8	-19.4	-1.3	34.8	..
December	-38.8	-0.9	4.7	-2.9	-9.0
January	-16.9	11.1	10.6	21.7	..
February	149.0	8.0	7.0	-13.7	..
March	-26.9	-16.5	-16.3	15.2	-21.7
April	10.5	2.1	-0.6	-9.0	..
May	5.1	25.9	19.2	19.9	..

(a) From Australian softwood logs only.

(b) Sawn timber production data available quarterly only.

PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES
South Australia

Period	Chicken	Pigmeat	Beef	Mutton	Lamb	Cheese	Wheat flour, other than self-raising
ANNUAL (tonnes)							
1984-85	35,882	36,508	79,111	35,800	30,136	23,273	74,643
1985-86	34,235	37,432	77,898	41,507	31,485	25,086	73,926
1986-87	33,776	40,761	90,283	43,934	32,416	27,438	80,310
1987-88	34,907	36,671	91,701	45,562	34,335	25,497	91,325
1988-89	32,946	40,364	87,160	42,159	36,203	24,704	96,418
1989-90	35,248	40,815	99,699	50,939	38,052	22,774	88,503
1990-91	31,945	38,644	87,036	65,434	32,038	24,522	83,727
1991-92	36,978	34,538	90,661	72,578	29,941	23,494	81,065
1992-93	38,619	38,153	96,338	65,689	39,334	26,140	87,761
1993-94	40,671	38,394	94,395	71,354	45,199	26,674	84,683
1994-95	39,103	32,063	99,108	66,759	36,147	29,154	80,666
1995-96	37,691	27,335	89,704	55,600	37,735	31,496	97,425
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1985-86	-4.6	2.5	-1.5	15.9	4.5	7.8	-1.0
1986-87	-1.3	8.9	15.9	5.8	3.0	9.4	8.6
1987-88	3.3	-10.0	1.6	3.7	5.9	-7.1	13.7
1988-89	-5.6	10.1	-5.0	-7.5	5.4	-3.1	5.6
1989-90	7.0	1.1	14.4	20.8	5.1	-7.8	-8.2
1990-91	-9.4	-5.3	-12.7	28.5	-15.8	7.7	-5.4
1991-92	15.8	-10.6	4.2	10.9	-6.5	-4.2	-3.2
1992-93	4.4	10.5	6.3	-9.5	31.4	11.3	8.3
1993-94	5.3	0.6	-2.0	8.6	14.9	2.0	-3.5
1994-95	-3.9	-16.5	5.0	-6.4	-20.0	9.3	-4.7
1995-96	-3.6	-14.7	-9.5	-16.7	4.4	8.0	20.8
MONTHLY (tonnes)							
1995 - 96 -							
March	3,361	1,964	7,989	5,714	3,377	1,357	8,283
April	3,438	2,051	6,250	3,768	2,957	2,122	7,665
May	2,880	2,711	6,935	3,532	3,274	2,174	14,422
June	2,942	2,027	5,780	3,065	1,909	1,963	6,811
1996 - 97 -							
July	3,110	2,627	5,241	2,670	1,896	2,120	7,099
August	2,827	2,519	5,190	2,749	1,856	2,452	7,468
September	3,042	1,961	6,650	3,733	2,776	3,092	7,089
October	3,155	1,840	8,130	5,528	3,422	3,699	6,866
November	3,167	2,280	8,930	7,351	2,983	3,326	7,331
December	3,600	1,593	6,681	4,500	2,574	2,889	8,187
January	3,502	1,754	7,333	5,815	3,247	2,536	8,010
February	2,819	2,167	7,223	6,057	3,154	2,043	8,566
March	3,440	1,807	6,854	5,397	2,899	1,911	8,374
April	3,595	2,037	8,355	5,632	3,501	2,255	7,379
May	3,262	2,392	7,606	4,637	3,469	n.y.a.	6,983
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH							
1995 - 96 -							
April	2.3	4.4	-21.8	-34.1	-12.4	56.4	-7.5
May	-16.2	32.2	11.0	-6.3	10.7	2.5	88.2
June	2.2	-25.2	-16.7	-13.2	-41.7	-9.7	-52.8
1996 - 97 -							
July	5.7	29.6	-9.3	-12.9	-0.7	8.0	4.2
August	-9.1	-4.1	-1.0	3.0	-2.1	15.7	5.2
September	7.6	-22.2	28.1	35.8	49.6	26.1	-5.1
October	3.7	-6.2	22.3	48.1	23.3	19.6	-3.1
November	0.4	23.9	9.8	33.0	-12.8	-10.1	6.8
December	13.7	-30.1	-25.2	-38.8	-13.7	-13.1	11.7
January	-2.7	10.1	9.8	29.2	26.1	-12.2	-2.2
February	-19.5	23.5	-1.5	4.2	-2.9	-19.4	6.9
March	22.0	-16.6	-5.1	-10.9	-8.1	-6.5	-2.2
April	4.5	12.7	21.9	4.4	20.8	18.0	-11.9
May	-9.3	17.4	-9.0	-17.7	-0.9	n.y.a.	-5.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: BY GROUP
Adelaide

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household equipment and operation</i>	<i>Transport- ation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health and personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>	<i>All groups</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE (1989-90 = 100)									
1986-87	83.2	81.8	76.9	84.3	83.0	79.4	75.6	82.1	81.5
1987-88	87.6	88.2	79.5	89.9	88.6	85.7	84.0	89.6	87.0
1988-89	95.2	95.3	87.0	95.1	94.2	92.5	90.8	94.6	93.3
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	103.8	103.6	104.1	105.4	107.0	112.0	113.4	104.8	106.2
1991-92	106.0	105.3	100.4	107.5	110.5	118.6	127.8	107.7	108.9
1992-93	109.3	107.0	94.3	107.6	115.0	131.2	134.9	110.7	111.2
1993-94	111.7	106.6	92.1	108.0	117.8	141.5	142.7	113.7	113.4
1994-95	115.1	104.9	97.8	109.2	120.2	148.9	151.3	116.3	116.9
1995-96	118.2	105.1	103.6	112.1	124.5	160.1	158.9	118.0	121.2
1996-97	120.8	105.5	98.9	113.4	124.6	165.3	165.4	121.1	122.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1987-88	5.3	7.8	3.4	6.6	6.7	7.9	11.1	9.1	6.7
1988-89	8.7	8.0	9.4	5.8	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.6	7.2
1989-90	5.0	4.9	14.9	5.2	6.2	8.1	10.1	5.7	7.2
1990-91	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.4	7.0	12.0	13.4	4.8	6.2
1991-92	2.1	1.6	-3.6	2.0	3.3	5.9	12.7	2.8	2.5
1992-93	3.1	1.6	-6.1	0.1	4.1	10.6	5.6	2.8	2.1
1993-94	2.2	-0.4	-2.3	0.4	2.4	7.9	5.8	2.7	2.0
1994-95	3.0	-1.6	6.2	1.1	2.0	5.2	6.0	2.2	3.1
1995-96	2.7	0.2	5.9	2.7	3.6	7.6	5.0	1.5	3.7
1996-97	2.2	0.3	-4.5	1.2	0.0	3.3	4.1	2.6	0.9
QUARTERLY (1989-90=100.0)									
1994 - 95 -									
December	114.3	105.1	95.6	108.7	119.8	147.8	148.7	116.2	116.0
March	115.7	104.2	100.8	109.5	119.9	150.2	153.0	117.2	117.8
June	115.7	105.1	102.2	110.2	121.4	153.2	155.3	116.5	118.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.8	104.8	102.7	111.5	124.4	154.8	155.4	116.5	120.1
December	118.2	105.2	103.8	112.0	124.3	159.7	158.7	117.3	121.1
March	118.2	104.9	103.9	112.4	123.9	162.2	161.0	118.9	121.6
June	118.4	105.5	103.9	112.3	125.3	163.6	160.6	119.2	122.0
1996 - 97 -									
September	119.2	105.5	103.5	113.0	124.4	164.7	160.9	119.2	122.2
December	120.7	106.0	100.5	113.8	125.5	164.9	164.9	119.8	122.6
March	121.2	105.1	97.5	113.3	125.6	165.2	167.7	122.3	122.6
June	121.9	105.2	94.1	113.6	122.7	166.5	168.0	122.9	121.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
1994 - 95 -									
March	3.3	-1.7	10.0	1.5	2.0	5.3	5.2	2.7	3.7
June	2.4	-0.7	11.2	1.8	2.4	6.0	4.8	1.5	3.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	2.9	-0.4	11.1	3.0	4.0	7.4	4.8	1.2	4.5
December	3.4	0.1	8.6	3.0	3.8	8.1	6.7	0.9	4.4
March	2.2	0.7	3.1	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.2	1.5	3.2
June	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	6.8	3.4	2.3	2.7
1996-97									
September	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	6.4	3.5	2.3	1.7
December	2.1	0.8	-3.2	1.6	1.0	3.3	3.9	2.1	1.2
March	2.5	0.2	-6.2	0.8	1.4	1.8	4.2	2.9	0.8
June	3.0	-0.3	-9.4	1.2	-2.1	1.8	4.6	3.1	-0.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1994 - 95 -									
March	1.2	-0.9	5.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.9	1.6
June	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	-0.6	0.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1.8	-0.3	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
December	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	-0.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.8
March	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.4
June	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3
1996-97									
September	0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
December	1.3	0.5	-2.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.3
March	0.4	-0.8	-3.0	-0.4	0.1	0.2	1.7	2.1	0.0
June	0.6	0.1	-3.5	0.3	-2.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	-0.6

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED CONSUMER ITEMS
Adelaide (cents)

Item	Unit	Quarter				Mar. 1997
		Mar. 1996	June 1996	Sept. 1996	Dec. 1996	
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	114	113	114	116	116
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	334	337	322	318	318
Butter	500g	165	167	160	172	167
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	152	141	154	157	153
Self-raising flour	2kg	228	238	243	227	240
Beef: Rump steak	1kg	1,122	1,168	1,123	1,061	1,157
Corned silverside	1kg	637	645	624	625	597
Lamb: Leg	1kg	608	584	586	563	572
Loin chops	1kg	799	812	808	778	799
Forequarter chops	1kg	566	544	555	528	568
Pork: Leg	1kg	598	608	621	617	616
Loin chops	1kg	764	765	778	793	799
Chicken, frozen	1kg	350	348	369	375	351
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	303	289	292	317	325
Sausages	1kg	356	358	351	351	359
Potatoes	1kg	72	70	67	73	78
Onions	1kg	108	74	83	128	134
Peaches, canned	825g	186	189	174	190	182
Eggs, 55g	doz	232	240	239	248	246
Sugar, white	2kg	189	180	182	182	183
Tea	250g	175	159	168	172	169
Coffee, instant, jar	150g	552	528	509	513	500
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	141	141	139	143	141
Petrol: Leaded	1 litre	73.6	75.9	73.6	76.1	77.5
Unleaded	1 litre	71.3	73.6	71.3	73.7	75.2

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
South Australia

Period	Live births(a)	Deaths(a)	Components of population change			Total increase	Population at end of period (c)
			Natural increase	Net migration			
				Interstate	Overseas (b)		
ANNUAL							
1986-87	19,628	10,577	9,051	-3,977	6,200	10,214	1,392,764
1987-88	19,288	10,799	8,489	-1,240	5,952	12,145	1,404,909
1988-89	19,528	10,814	8,664	-221	6,665	14,120	1,419,029
1989-90	19,653	11,329	8,253	-252	5,762	13,027	1,432,056
1990-91	19,966	11,120	8,767	1,545	4,619	14,931	1,446,299
1991-92	19,530	11,035	8,532	-133	2,897	11,296	1,456,523
1992-93	19,686	11,163	8,403	-4,650	1,546	5,299	1,460,730
1993-94	20,036	11,743	7,949	-3,466	1,994	6,477	1,466,127
1994-95	19,559	11,496	7,902	-6,529	2,883	4,256	1,469,411
1995-96	14,109	11,186	7,645	-6,238	4,119	5,526	1,474,389
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY							
1995 - 96 -							
October	1,528	1,057	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,665	929	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,397	842	1,752	-1,512	946	1,186	1,470,756
January	1,663	932	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,693	807	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,567	839	2,316	-1,476	1,370	2,210	1,472,966
April	1,416	776	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,732	1,123	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,448	886	1,818	-1,093	697	1,423	1,474,389
1996 - 97 -							
July	1,732	1,102	..	..	..	..	..
August	1,662	1,207	..	..	..	..	..
September	1,464	977	1,575	-1,589	1,042	1,028	1,475,417
October	1,779	1,196	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,536	835	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,424	920	1,780	-1,427	1,003	1,356	1,476,773

(a) Registrations

(b) Includes category jumping.

(c) For dates prior to June 1996, differences between the total increases shown and the sum of natural increases and net overseas migration arise from retrospective adjustments to population estimates.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
South Australia

Period	Employed Full-time Males	Employed Full-time Females	Employed Part-time Males	Employed Part-time Females	Employed Total Males	Employed Total Females	Unem- ployed Males	Unem- ployed Females	Labour Force Males	Labour Force Females
ANNUAL AVERAGE ('000)										
1987-88	334.4	137.4	29.3	111.6	363.7	249.0	35.1	24.9	398.8	273.9
1988-89	345.5	145.3	29.7	115.8	375.2	261.1	32.2	22.5	407.4	283.6
1989-90	352.0	149.3	31.5	119.8	383.5	269.1	28.5	20.9	412.0	290.0
1990-91	345.2	148.4	34.1	125.7	379.3	274.1	37.8	25.3	417.1	299.4
1991-92	323.3	145.7	37.5	121.6	360.8	267.3	50.0	29.3	410.8	296.6
1992-93	322.2	143.2	39.2	126.8	361.4	270.0	51.9	29.9	413.3	299.9
1993-94	322.0	146.3	40.0	127.0	362.0	273.3	47.3	29.9	409.3	303.2
1994-95	323.1	151.5	42.6	131.3	365.7	282.8	44.6	28.7	410.3	311.5
1995-96	325.2	150.0	45.5	136.7	370.7	286.7	42.6	26.0	413.2	312.7
1996-97	320.8	150.5	48.6	140.7	369.4	291.2	42.1	27.5	411.5	318.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE										
1988-89	3.3	5.7	1.4	3.8	3.2	4.9	-8.3	-9.6	2.2	3.5
1989-90	1.9	2.8	6.1	3.5	2.2	3.1	-11.5	-7.1	1.1	2.3
1990-91	-1.9	-0.6	8.3	4.9	-1.1	1.9	32.6	21.1	1.2	3.2
1991-92	-6.3	-1.8	10.0	-3.3	-4.9	-2.5	32.3	15.8	-1.5	-0.9
1992-93	-0.3	-1.7	4.5	4.3	0.2	1.0	3.8	2.0	0.6	1.1
1993-94	-0.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	-8.9	0.0	-1.0	1.1
1994-95	0.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	1.0	3.5	-5.7	-4.0	0.2	2.7
1995-96	0.6	-1.0	6.8	4.1	1.4	1.4	-4.5	-9.4	0.7	0.4
1996-97	-1.4	0.4	6.8	2.9	-0.4	1.6	-1.1	5.7	-0.4	1.9
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL ('000)										
1995 - 96 - June	322.2	148.2	47.7	145.4	369.9	293.6	38.1	23.7	407.9	317.3
1996 - 97 - July	323.7	151.0	47.0	141.6	370.7	292.6	38.2	25.9	408.9	318.5
August	315.9	148.2	49.9	142.0	365.8	290.2	41.3	26.6	407.1	316.8
September	316.7	152.0	49.0	141.5	365.7	293.5	43.0	27.5	408.7	320.9
October	321.0	151.8	45.9	140.5	366.9	292.3	40.7	27.0	407.6	319.4
November	321.0	149.7	47.8	138.9	368.7	288.7	41.3	25.1	410.0	313.7
December	327.6	153.0	46.3	139.7	373.8	292.7	41.3	29.3	415.1	322.0
January	321.3	151.3	44.8	133.5	366.2	284.8	44.9	28.8	411.0	313.6
February	320.5	152.4	47.6	140.0	368.1	292.3	44.2	30.2	412.3	322.5
March	318.6	148.6	54.9	145.6	373.5	294.1	41.6	29.5	415.1	323.6
April	319.9	148.2	49.3	143.2	369.2	291.5	43.8	27.4	413.0	318.8
May	318.3	149.2	51.6	140.2	369.9	289.4	44.0	25.7	413.9	315.1
June	324.9	151.1	49.1	141.6	374.0	292.7	41.4	26.8	415.4	319.5
MONTHLY, TREND ('000)										
1995 - 96 - June	322.0	150.6	47.3	140.4	369.3	291.0	41.2	27.0	410.4	318.0
1996 - 97 - July	320.7	150.8	48.2	140.5	368.9	291.3	41.0	27.3	409.9	318.7
August	319.7	150.8	48.7	140.4	368.4	291.2	41.2	27.6	409.6	318.9
September	319.4	150.6	48.4	140.4	367.8	291.0	41.5	27.7	409.3	318.7
October	319.5	150.4	48.1	140.4	367.6	290.8	41.7	27.7	409.3	318.5
November	320.1	150.2	47.6	140.8	367.7	291.0	41.7	27.5	409.4	318.5
December	320.7	150.1	47.3	141.3	368.0	291.4	41.6	27.3	409.6	318.7
January	321.2	150.1	47.5	141.8	368.7	291.9	41.6	27.2	410.3	319.1
February	321.3	150.1	48.1	142.1	369.4	292.2	42.0	27.1	411.4	319.3
March	321.2	150.4	48.8	141.8	370.0	292.2	42.6	27.1	412.6	319.3
April	321.3	150.6	49.5	141.3	370.8	291.9	43.1	27.2	413.9	319.1
May	321.5	151.0	50.2	140.3	371.7	291.3	43.6	27.4	415.3	318.7
June	321.8	151.2	50.7	139.3	372.5	290.5	44.0	27.5	416.5	318.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND										
1996 - 97 - July	-0.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.2
August	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.1
September	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
October	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
November	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0
December	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.1
January	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.2	0.1
February	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1
March	0.0	0.2	1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
April	0.0	0.1	1.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1
May	0.1	0.3	1.4	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	-0.1
June	0.1	0.1	1.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER
South Australia

<i>Period</i>	<i>Civilian Population aged 15 and over Males (000)</i>	<i>Civilian Population aged 15 and over Females (000)</i>	<i>Unemploy- ment rate Ages 15-19 Persons (%)</i>	<i>Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Males (%)</i>	<i>Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Females (%)</i>	<i>Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Persons (%)</i>	<i>Partici- pation rate Males (%)</i>	<i>Partici- pation rate Females (%)</i>	<i>Partici- pation rate Persons (%)</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1986-87	534.8	552.4	22.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	74.4	48.5	61.3
1987-88	542.4	560.0	20.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	73.5	48.9	61.0
1988-89	547.9	566.9	17.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	74.3	50.0	62.0
1989-90	552.4	573.4	16.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	74.6	50.6	62.4
1990-91	558.3	579.8	19.2	9.1	8.4	8.8	74.7	51.6	63.0
1991-92	563.9	585.4	25.0	12.1	9.9	11.2	72.9	50.7	61.6
1992-93	567.4	588.9	26.6	12.6	10.0	11.5	72.8	51.0	61.7
1993-94	570.6	592.0	28.3	11.5	9.8	10.8	71.7	51.2	61.3
1994-95	573.7	594.7	25.2	10.9	9.2	10.2	71.5	52.4	61.8
1995-96	576.2	597.1	27.2	10.3	8.3	9.5	71.7	52.4	61.9
1996-97	579.8	600.6	n.y.a.	10.2	8.6	9.5	71.0	53.1	61.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1987-88	1.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988-89	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989-90	0.8	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990-91	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991-92	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-94	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-97	0.6	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL									
1995 - 96 -									
April	577.0	598.0	24.6	10.2	8.5	9.5	71.7	53.0	62.2
May	577.3	598.2	27.3	10.1	8.4	9.4	70.7	53.2	61.8
June	577.6	598.5	22.4	9.3	7.5	8.5	70.6	53.0	61.7
1996 - 97 -									
July	578.0	598.9	24.1	9.3	8.1	8.8	70.7	53.2	61.8
August	578.4	599.2	23.8	10.2	8.4	9.4	70.4	52.9	61.5
September	578.8	599.6	23.7	10.5	8.6	9.7	70.6	53.5	61.9
October	579.1	599.9	20.7	10.0	8.5	9.3	70.4	53.2	61.7
November	579.5	600.2	22.2	10.1	8.0	9.2	70.8	52.3	61.4
December	579.8	600.5	25.9	9.9	9.1	9.6	71.6	53.6	62.5
January	580.0	600.7	22.9	10.9	9.2	10.2	70.9	52.2	61.4
February	580.3	601.0	23.5	10.7	9.4	10.1	71.1	53.7	62.2
March	580.5	601.2	22.7	10.0	9.1	9.6	71.5	53.8	62.5
April	580.8	601.5	26.7	10.6	8.6	9.7	71.1	53.0	61.9
May	581.1	601.8	23.7	10.6	8.2	9.6	71.2	52.4	61.6
June	581.5	602.2	n.y.a.	10.0	8.4	9.3	71.4	53.1	62.1
MONTHLY, TREND									
1995 - 96 -									
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.2	8.4	9.4	71.4	52.8	61.9
May				10.1	8.4	9.4	71.2	53.0	61.9
June				10.0	8.5	9.4	71.1	53.1	61.9
1996 - 97 -									
July				10.0	8.6	9.4	70.9	53.2	61.9
August				10.1	8.7	9.4	70.8	53.2	61.9
September				10.1	8.7	9.5	70.7	53.1	61.8
October				10.2	8.7	9.5	70.7	53.1	61.7
November				10.2	8.6	9.5	70.6	53.1	61.7
December				10.1	8.6	9.5	70.6	53.1	61.7
January				10.1	8.5	9.4	70.7	53.1	61.8
February				10.2	8.5	9.5	70.9	53.1	61.9
March				10.3	8.5	9.5	71.1	53.1	61.9
April				10.4	8.5	9.6	71.3	53.0	62.0
May				10.5	8.6	9.7	71.5	52.9	62.0
June				10.6	8.7	9.7	71.6	52.8	62.1

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES
South Australia

Period	Full-time adults						All employees		
	Ordinary time earnings			Total earnings					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
1985-86	406.30	340.50	388.30	431.80	346.60	408.40	389.00	252.70	334.50
1986-87	431.80	363.70	412.20	455.90	370.20	431.20	411.80	268.90	352.20
1987-88	458.60	389.70	438.40	485.00	397.00	459.20	440.10	295.10	379.60
1988-89	481.50	424.30	465.70	517.60	435.10	494.90	473.40	315.10	408.50
1989-90	517.50	454.90	499.40	560.70	466.50	533.50	511.60	338.00	437.80
1990-91	561.30	486.10	537.90	598.90	496.10	566.90	546.70	358.10	462.00
1991-92	588.40	524.10	567.80	624.90	534.00	595.80	564.80	386.90	483.70
1992-93	610.10	534.90	585.40	646.40	546.80	613.70	560.00	382.60	477.40
1993-94	625.10	547.60	600.00	667.50	560.10	632.70	595.10	396.60	503.30
1994-95	632.70	559.10	608.20	681.70	572.50	645.30	599.90	411.90	513.40
1995-96	653.80	555.90	622.80	703.15	568.50	660.05	620.10	403.90	520.65
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1986-87	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.3
1987-88	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.9	9.7	7.8
1988-89	5.0	8.9	6.2	6.7	9.6	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.6
1989-90	7.5	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.3	7.2
1990-91	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.5
1991-92	4.8	7.8	5.6	4.3	7.6	5.1	3.3	8.0	4.7
1992-93	3.7	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.3
1993-94	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.1	6.3	3.7	5.4
1994-95	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	3.9	2.0
1995-96	3.3	-0.6	2.4	3.1	-0.7	2.3	3.4	-1.9	1.4
QUARTERLY (\$ per week)									
1994 - 95 -									
19 August	628.20	553.70	602.60	674.20	566.70	637.20	591.40	410.80	507.40
18 November	619.10	558.00	598.60	667.50	572.80	635.70	586.90	410.20	505.10
17 February	648.40	560.80	619.90	699.90	572.80	658.50	620.10	415.80	527.90
19 May	635.10	563.90	611.70	685.20	577.80	649.90	601.10	410.80	513.30
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	639.90	560.10	613.80	684.50	571.80	647.60	600.80	408.60	510.20
17 November	647.60	549.20	616.10	693.10	560.90	650.90	607.60	396.30	510.60
16 February	658.90	557.20	626.30	713.60	569.50	667.30	631.40	402.40	527.20
17 May	668.90	557.10	633.80	721.40	571.80	674.40	640.50	408.30	534.60
1996 - 97 -									
16 August	666.70	562.40	632.40	720.10	574.40	672.30	628.50	403.60	523.60
15 November	669.60	575.30	639.50	728.30	591.80	684.80	626.80	402.30	522.20
21 February	685.60	578.20	649.70	741.90	594.00	692.40	639.80	409.50	530.80
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING REFERENCE DATE IN PREVIOUS YEAR									
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	-0.5	0.6
17 November	4.6	-1.6	2.9	3.8	-2.1	2.4	3.5	-3.4	1.1
16 February	1.6	-0.6	1.0	2.0	-0.6	1.3	1.8	-3.2	-0.1
17 May	5.3	-1.2	3.6	5.3	-1.0	3.8	6.6	-0.6	4.1
1996 - 97 -									
16 August	4.2	0.4	3.0	5.2	0.5	3.8	4.6	-1.2	2.6
15 November	3.4	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.5	5.2	3.2	1.5	2.3
21 February	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.8	1.3	1.8	0.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS REFERENCE DATE									
1994 - 95 -									
18 November	-1.4	0.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
17 February	4.7	0.5	3.6	4.9	0.0	3.6	5.7	1.4	4.5
19 May	-2.1	0.6	-1.3	-2.1	0.9	-1.3	-3.1	-1.2	-2.8
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	0.8	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6
17 November	1.2	-1.9	0.4	1.3	-1.9	0.5	1.1	-3.0	0.1
16 February	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.9	1.5	3.3
17 May	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
1996 - 97 -									
16 August	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-1.9	-1.2	-2.1
15 November	0.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	3.0	1.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
21 February	2.4	0.5	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.6

FINANCE COMMITMENTS **South Australia**

<i>Secured housing finance commitments to individuals</i>						
<i>Construction and purchase of dwellings</i>						
<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of dwelling units</i>	<i>Amount (\$ million)</i>	<i>Alterations and additions (\$ million)</i>	<i>Personal finance commitments (\$ million)</i>	<i>Commercial finance commitments (\$ million)</i>	<i>Lease finance commitments (\$ million)</i>
ANNUAL						
1985-86	21,714	920.1	48.9	1,203.9	3,492.7	339.8
1986-87	21,658	965.5	47.1	1,222.4	4,242.8	334.5
1987-88	26,582	1,266.6	47.0	1,448.9	6,486.6	392.1
1988-89	29,977	1,574.2	51.4	1,534.1	7,285.5	512.4
1989-90	25,650	1,438.2	45.8	1,525.7	6,926.4	445.4
1990-91	28,694	1,731.3	58.8	1,503.6	6,257.0	323.2
1991-92	31,765	2,083.8	88.8	1,456.7	6,667.9	256.2
1992-93	36,960	2,569.5	102.8	1,656.9	5,122.5	249.5
1993-94	45,725	3,387.9	221.8	1,840.3	5,467.2	250.6
1994-95	36,429	2,879.7	242.2	2,152.2	5,405.6	271.4
1995-96	38,707	2,982.2	240.7	2,211.5	6,516.2	265.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1986-87	-0.3	4.9	-3.7	1.5	21.5	-1.6
1987-88	22.7	31.2	-0.2	18.5	52.9	17.2
1988-89	12.8	24.3	9.4	5.9	12.3	30.7
1989-90	-14.4	-8.6	-10.9	-0.5	-4.9	-13.1
1990-91	11.9	20.4	28.4	-1.4	-9.7	-27.4
1991-92	10.7	20.4	51.0	-3.1	6.6	-20.7
1992-93	16.4	23.3	15.8	13.7	-23.2	-2.6
1993-94	23.7	31.9	115.7	11.1	6.7	0.5
1994-95	-20.3	-15.0	9.2	16.9	-1.1	8.3
1995-96	6.3	3.6	-0.6	2.8	20.5	-2.2
MONTHLY						
1995 - 96 -						
March	3,694	284.8	23.2	186.1	542.7	25.4
April	3,271	249.5	18.3	175.1	604.8	16.5
May	3,276	252.0	18.9	192.4	773.7	24.8
June	2,707	213.6	26.1	182.0	627.7	31.3
1996 - 97 -						
July	3,013	237.8	21.7	188.3	656.7	22.8
August	2,776	216.9	18.8	180.8	444.0	18.9
September	3,064	250.6	19.4	175.0	491.6	22.2
October	2,965	233.6	14.0	203.6	444.8	15.3
November	3,115	248.1	14.2	188.8	541.7	17.8
December	2,995	251.5	13.1	220.7	615.6	19.2
January	2,885	231.3	15.3	221.0	409.1	13.7
February	3,013	246.6	16.4	214.4	415.3	15.3
March	3,123	251.9	12.9	242.0	526.6	13.9
April	3,324	271.2	15.5	251.0	487.6	21.7
May	3,195	262.7	14.3	251.1	561.4	20.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH						
1995 - 96 -						
April	-11.5	-12.4	-20.9	-5.9	11.4	-34.9
May	0.2	1.0	3.2	9.8	27.9	50.1
June	-17.4	-15.2	37.9	-5.4	-18.9	26.2
1996 - 97 -						
July	11.3	11.3	-16.8	3.4	4.6	-27.1
August	-7.9	-8.8	-13.4	-4.0	-32.4	-17.2
September	10.4	15.5	3.4	-3.2	10.7	17.8
October	-3.2	-6.8	-27.9	16.3	-9.5	-31.2
November	5.1	6.2	1.6	-7.3	21.8	16.6
December	-3.9	1.4	-8.4	16.9	13.6	7.7
January	-3.7	-8.0	17.5	0.1	-33.5	-28.6
February	4.4	6.6	7.0	-3.0	1.5	11.5
March	3.7	2.1	-21.5	12.9	26.8	-8.7
April	6.4	7.7	20.0	3.7	-7.4	55.5
May	-3.9	-3.1	-7.7	0.0	15.1	-4.3

PUBLICATIONS SOURCE INDEX

- 1 *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5242.0) Quarterly
- 2 *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0) Quarterly
- 3 *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0) Monthly
- 4 *New Motor Vehicles Registrations, Australia, Preliminary* (9301.0) Monthly
- 5 *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0) Quarterly
- 6 *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0) Quarterly
- 7 *Building Approvals, Australia* (8731.0) Monthly
- 8 *Building Activity, Australia* (8752.0) Quarterly
- 8a *Building Activity, Australia, Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary* (8750.0) Quarterly
- 9 *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (8762.0) Quarterly
- 10 *Manufacturing Production, Australia, Preliminary* (8301.0) Monthly
- 11 *Livestock Products, Australia* (7215.0) Monthly
- 12 *Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia* (8412.0) Quarterly
- 13 *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0) Quarterly
- 14 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6408.0) Monthly
- 15 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6407.0) Monthly
- 16 *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (6416.0) Quarterly
- 17 *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) Quarterly
- 18 *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0) Monthly
- 19 *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0) Quarterly
- 20 *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0) Monthly
- 21 Unpublished overseas arrival and departure statistics on microfiche
- 22 *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0) Quarterly
- 23 *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0) Monthly
- 24 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0) Monthly
- 25 Unpublished statistics available from PC AUSSTATS
- 26 *Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin*

ABS PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS

Statistics collected by the ABS are generally made available in published form. Some, including those not published, are available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, magnetic tape, computer printout, CD, floppy disk, photocopy and clerically extracted tabulation.

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released within the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS Office.

To receive ABS publications on a regular basis contact the *ABS Publication Mailing Service* on 1800 02 0608.

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS Office.

The *ABS Information Consultancy Service* has specialist staff to assist and advise clients

with their statistical inquiries. For more detailed information about these services call at the ABS, 55 Currie Street, Adelaide, telephone the Information Officer on (08) 8237 7100, or write to Information Service, ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide SA 5001.

The ABS also provides a *Statistical Consultancy Service*, for expert assistance in survey, sample and questionnaire design, data collection, processing and analysis, and statistical modelling. For more information contact Gary Niedorfer, on (08) 8237 7379.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- n.a. not available
- n.y.a. not yet available
- .. not applicable
- 0, 0.0 nil or rounded to zero

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

For more information . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

ABS Products and Services

Many standard products are available from ABS bookshops located in each State and Territory. In addition to these products, information tailored to the needs of clients can be obtained on a wide range of media by contacting your nearest ABS Office. The ABS also provides a Subscription Service for standard products and some tailored information services.

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/20 secs.

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of important economic statistics including the CPI.

Internet

<http://www.abs.gov.au>

A wide range of ABS information is available via the Internet, with basic statistics available for each State, Territory and Australia. We also have Key National Indicators, ABS product release details and other information of general interest.

Sales and Inquiries

client.services@abs.gov.au

National Mail Order Service	(06) 252 5249
as from 18 August 1997	(02) 6252 5249
Subscription Service	1800 02 0608

	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
CANBERRA	(06) 252 6627	(06) 207 0326
as from 18 August 1997	(02) 6252 6627	(02) 6207 0326
SYDNEY	(02) 9268 4611	(02) 9268 4620
MELBOURNE	(03) 9615 7755	(03) 9615 7755
BRISBANE	(07) 3222 6351	(07) 3222 6350
PERTH	(08) 9360 5140	(08) 9360 5307
ADELAIDE	(08) 8237 7100	(08) 8237 7582
HOBART	(03) 6222 5800	(03) 6222 5800
DARWIN	(08) 8943 2111	(08) 8943 2111



Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

